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BACKED BY THE WHOLE DOMINION

Our Ottawa Letter

Grain Act amendments passed without change—Big interests carry squabble over power rights into House—Generous handouts for Vancouver, Ottawa and maritime ports—Western members protest against jamming legislation through closing hours

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, April 7, 1927.—Parliament has been stepping out like a pony with its nose turned homeward. In the past few days it has accelerated its speed and the dawdling days have been left behind. Out of the parliamentary trenches by Easter is the goal in sight, and the House, the Senate and the committees thereof have been working almost as many hours a day as a farmer. After troublous days in the Senate, the Grain Act amendments have passed the committee stage. Through the House in three minutes, but three days and more to get through the Senate, was the record of the bill. Amendments were proffered but were defeated, and the bill will go through the Senate in the same form as that in which it passed the House. The lobbyist quartette was busy during the passage, but their efforts were not successful. John T. Haig, Dr. Magill and others were busy in the capitol doing what they could to see the bill got the same fate as last year.

Imperial Conference Debate

A full dress debate has been staged on the London declaration of the Imperial Conference. A preliminary battle was fought in the Commons over the Prime Minister's change of method. Early in the session Mr. King announced that a resolution would be brought down in the House based on the Imperial Conference report, but when the time came the government presented no resolution, but simply staged a discussion on the motion to go into supply. This was done in order that the opposition might be given the opportunity to discuss the report of the conference without moving amendments to the report itself and thus creating a peculiar situation due to the fact that the report had been unanimously arrived at by all the Dominion prime ministers, and had gone out to the world as such. The opposition might not desire to move an amendment to the report itself, so the plan adopted enabled them to discuss and criticize the report and present an amendment that would embody their criticism, yet not stultify the report itself.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, leader of the opposition, moved such an amendment, expressing the opinion that the report was not binding upon parliament unless endorsed by definite resolution thereof, and that no change be made in the British North America Act without consultation with and approval of the provinces. The resolution was defeated, and as it was merely an amendment to go into committee of supply it had no effect on the Imperial Conference report. The chief criticism of the opposition was that the report endangered the rights of minorities under the B.N.A. Act.

A private bill provided parliament with its biggest problem, and took up more time than any other item on the legislative program. This was the Georgian Bay Canal Charter, and the discussion developed into a full dress debate on the rights of the Dominion and the provinces with respect to navigable waters and the powers developed therefrom. It also brought to light many important facts with reference to the alienation of public rights, and has opened the way for a future policy in this respect. The Georgian Bay Canal Charter came into being many years ago, and was renewed every two years without opposition. This year serious opposition developed, which culminated in the killing of the bill in committee. The opposition fought hard to prevent the bill going into committee, but the government insisted on the principle that the promoters of the bill should be given a chance to be heard.

In reality the fight lay between two powerful groups, each intent on a power grab. The Sifton interests of Toronto held the Georgian Bay Canal Charter which gave them all the water rights on the Ottawa river, estimated at several million horsepower. The National Hydro Company of Montreal, a subsidiary of the Great Montreal Power Trust, had persuaded the Conservative government in 1921 to give it a lease for the water-power at Carillon, on the Ottawa river. A Conservative government in 1926 renewed this lease and in addition provided for the refund of two-thirds of the fees, which would have made a present of \$600,000 to the promoters in the time the lease had to run. The chief point however, was that this 1926 lease departed for the first time from the policy that the Dominion government owns water powers developed from dams it constructs for navigation purposes. Charges of sinister influences behind the scenes, of secret contracts made by the public-ownership Ontario Hydro with the private corporations and power trusts of Quebec were made. The final upshot was that the committee killed the bill out of hand today without a dissentient voice, and the national hydro lease is to be allowed to lapse on May 1.

Maritime Rights Debated

The maritime rights affair did not pass the House without considerable discussion. The western members looked upon the provisions of the bill compassionately, but registered protests on some of its clauses. The 20 per cent. freight rate decrease was particularly obnoxious and this was amended to freight coming to the maritimes from the United States or abroad. Originally

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Figure Puzzle Contest

RESULTS DELAYED

Complete Prize List Not Available in Time for This Issue

From the many letters and the long distance phone calls received, we know that every contestant is very keen to see the list of prize winners. As one contestant put it, "The suspense while waiting for the word that spells fame and, possibly, fortune, is terrible." Even if the results spell defeat by a better man, the suspense is at least broken when these are published. But—we regret that a list of the prize winners was not completed in time for publication in this issue. The recent contest stirred up more popular interest than any previous contest. This not only caused more work for the judges but has also made them exceedingly careful in verifying the prize list and auditing the records used. The latter has taken more time than was estimated but with over \$7,000 in prizes at stake, every care must be exercised.

We are just as anxious as the most anxious contestant to publish the final results. Every effort was made to complete all details in time for an announcement of the complete list of winners in this issue, but we regret that this was impossible. The delay is unavoidable. We have the prizes ready to pay out to someone just as soon as complete and final returns are available. We expect to publish the list of prize winners and their solutions in the May 1 issue. In the meantime the only information we can offer is that only those with a Grand Total of well over 175,000 can hope to share in the awards.



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year Tire from
your local dealer**

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GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

Canadian Council of Agriculture

Annual meeting held in Winnipeg considers resolutions from provincial conventions—Program outlined for coming year's activities

ALL its constituent bodies were well represented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg, on April 4-6. Most of the sessions were devoted to questions arising out of resolutions coming from the annual provincial conventions. The activities of the council during the past year were reviewed and a program of work for the ensuing year outlined. Vice-president A. J. M. Poole, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, presided. At the closing session Mr. Poole was elected president for the ensuing year, and H. E. G. H. Scholefield, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was elected vice-president.

Saskatchewan Not Represented

The meeting was the first in the history of the Council at which representatives from Saskatchewan were not present. At a meeting held last fall a committee consisting of representatives from the provincial associations of Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta was appointed to meet with the board of trustees of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, to extend an invitation to the new organization in Saskatchewan to affiliate with the council so that that province would continue to be represented in its deliberations. The report of the committee was to the effect that the U.F.C. board of trustees could not decide the question but had stated that the matter would be brought up at the first annual convention, which met in Moose Jaw, on March 22-25. J. W. Ward, secretary of the council, reported that he had attended the convention, and that the matter had been brought before it. After debating the question the convention had decided that it could not join the Canadian Council of Agriculture as at present constituted.

After hearing the reports, the council passed the following resolution, a copy of which was forwarded to the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section:

"It is with the greatest regret that the Council of Agriculture, for the first time in its history, meets in its annual session with no representation from the province of Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was one of the charter members of the council, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was a member for many years up to the time of its absorption by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the

Farmers' Union by amalgamation have now become the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, which held its first convention in Moose Jaw, on March 22-25.

"The council invited the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, into membership on the same terms upon which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association had held membership. The matter was considered at the Moose Jaw convention and, after considerable debate, it was decided that the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, would join the council only after the Council of Agriculture is fundamentally reorganized.

"The council has considered the reply of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, and has decided that the reorganization demand would not be practicable nor in the best interests of the farmers of Canada generally. Realizing the imperative necessity of a central organization to coordinate the views of the provincial bodies, and to present the viewpoint of agriculture before the federal government, railway board, tariff board, etc., the council has decided to carry on its work even though the Saskatchewan seats at the council table are vacant. The council hopes that the time may not be far distant when the Saskatchewan farmers' organization will again join with its sister organizations in a united effort for the benefit of Canadian agriculture and the advancement of the national welfare."

The Secretary's Report

The secretary, John W. Ward, reviewed the work of the council since the fall meeting. As directed he had again called the attention of the Dominion government to the resolutions presented by a delegation after the last annual meeting, on which no action had been taken. New resolutions passed at the November meeting had also been sent to the government.

The P.A.T.A. movement, said the report, had been discussed at the last council meeting, but it had been decided not to take action until the provincial conventions had expressed their views. The Manitoba and Ontario conventions had passed resolutions condemning the policy of price fixing as practiced by the P.A.T.A., an outline of whose activities was published in The Guide of December 1. At a later session of the council, the Ontario and Manitoba resolutions came up, but in view of the investigation of the movement that had been conducted by a

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\$25 For Your Suggestion \$25

For one full year The Guide has now been serving its readers with semi-monthly issues. During that period we have endeavored to live up to our promise to provide a better paper at a lower price. The many letters of encouragement and congratulation that have reached The Guide office have been very gratifying. But the editors of The Guide are planning additional improvements for the year to come and they would welcome suggestions from our readers. We are asking the men and women who read The Guide, to write and tell us their own views and give us any suggestions they may have in mind.

We would like a heart-to-heart letter, of no more than 300 words in length, from as many readers as have time to write. We would like them to tell us what feature or department in The Guide during the past 12 months they have found most helpful, most useful, most entertaining or most interesting. We would like to know whether it is our special articles, our farm articles, our editorial page, our household department, long or short fiction stories or whatever it may be they like best. If there is some particular article that has been most useful we would be glad if they would mention it. We hope they will be perfectly free and frank in telling us also if there is something in The Guide they do not like, also if there is some other feature or department which they think would be particularly helpful, instructive or entertaining, we would be glad to have their views.

For the letter which the editors find most helpful and practicable in its suggestions we will pay \$10, for the second best \$8.00 and for the third best \$7.00. Don't make your letter more than 300 words long and be sure to mail not later than April 28. Address all letters to Editorial Suggestions, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Changing Russia

A few observations made from a two-week visit in Russia which show the trend of political and social development in that great country

By MARGARET S. McWILLIAMS

WHEN about a year ago my husband and I began to prepare for a trip to Russia we looked forward to that experience as an exciting and interesting one—an experience which would give us some opportunity to judge at first hand of the truth of the many conflicting stories which we had heard and read. It was not until we had crossed the ocean and were in countries much closer to Russia, that we began to find that other people looked on such a trip with a good deal of apprehension. When finally we came to Finland, from which country we were to enter Russia, we found that in the opinion of our Finnish friends dangers would beset us on every hand as soon as we crossed the Russian border. So it was with the sense of embarking on an unknown adventure that we entered the train at Helsingfors one Sunday evening, last August, in the expectation of arriving in Leningrad the following afternoon.

Exactly two weeks from that day we came out of Russia reaching the border at the little Polish town of Zdolbrunow. In that time we had not had a single unpleasant experience. We had naturally been careful to observe all the rules of the road of which we had any knowledge, and we had always shown ourselves friendly to the people with whom we had contact of any kind.

Travellers Move Freely

So far as we could tell we had been free in those two weeks to go where we liked and see what we liked. Before going into Russia we had taken the precaution of memorizing the maps of Leningrad, Moscow and Lief, the three cities we were to visit, just in order that we might be sure we were being taken where we wished to go. Not once did any droskey or taxi driver try to take us in any other direction, nor did we meet with any other travellers in Russia this summer who thought they were not free to come and go as they pleased, once they were inside the country.

In Leningrad, the first city to which we came, we were not in any way in touch with the authorities. We spent hours walking on the streets, both day and night, watching the people and trying to size up conditions. No one ever spoke to us nor, so far as we could observe, turned to look at us after we passed. In Kiev, where we were not only not in touch with the authorities but where we could not find anyone who spoke English, we also went about night and day without anyone appearing to pay the least attention to us.

During the entire week which we

spent in Moscow we were in touch with an office of the Soviet government. This was the office which rejoices in the name of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. It was at that time presided over by Madame Kamaneva, wife of Leo Kamaneva, now minister to Italy, and sister of Leon Trotsky. Unfortunately Mme. Kamaneva was, like almost all the heads of the government, on vacation when we were in Moscow, so that we did not see her. The business of her office, or at least that part of it with which we were concerned, was to make things as easy as possible for travellers. Guides speaking desired languages could be secured there for a moderate fee. Permissions to visit Kremlin and other places not easily accessible were arranged, and if the traveller were interested in some particular phase of life in Russia, an interview with some one expert in the matter was secured. Indeed, if the traveller wished, the office would take charge of him for the entire time of his stay and plan his program. As we had been told that this arrangement would be forced on us, we were determined to avoid it if possible. So, though we did have interviews arranged for us, we made our own programs in the main. No one seemed to be disturbed that we wished to do this. Various interesting sights were suggested to us, but no one in the bureau seemed

the least concerned whether we accepted these suggestions. The traveller, especially one who spoke German, could even make his way through Russia without a guide since the government has issued a guide book which gives the fullest possible information for the direction and information of visitors.

Train and Hotel Accommodation

The actual business of travelling is a little less expensive and quite as comfortable as in Canada—at least in the parts of Russia in which we were. The trains are clean and comfortable. The word class being banished, the first class cars in Russia are referred to as "soft seat carriages," and the third class as "hard seat carriages," and you may in either buy "sitting" or "lying down" places. Our experience, gained in four railway journeys in Russia, was that the trains left on time and arrived on time, though they travel more slowly than ours. We had made before going into Russia a schedule of our movements there. People in Europe to whom we spoke of it, laughed at the idea that you could move about Russia on schedule. Nevertheless it has to be recorded that we did accomplish just that thing, and that we came out of Russia exactly on time.

Hotels, too, are clean and fairly comfortable. One gets a larger room, since everything in Russia is on the spacious order, at a smaller cost than in Canada. The government, which

runs the hotels, as it does almost everything else, sets a fixed price for dinner in the good hotels of two roubles or a dollar and five cents. It also maintains restaurants where cheaper meals are served. If the traveller adheres to the Russian hours for his meals, he will find the cost of them comparatively light. If, however, he ventures to eat at a time other than the usual one, he will find the cost extraordinarily heavy. There seemed to be plenty of food in Russia—especially for the traveller. Meals in the hotels in Leningrad and Moscow were quite adequate; in Kiev they ranked among the best we have ever eaten anywhere. Men and women on the street did not look generally undernourished, while the peasants, who meet the trains at almost every station—there are no restaurant cars—bringing food of every variety, looked well fed and healthy.

So much for the actual business of travelling in Russia. What follows is an effort to set down fairly and without exaggeration the facts we were able to gather either from our own observation or from enquiry, relating to the general business of living in Russia. All these things must be seen against the background of the Soviet government, which is an autocracy in which a free press, free speech and political liberty—all highly prized in British countries—are completely lacking. Having said that, it is almost necessary in order to be just to add that Russia has never had those blessings of democracy, having always been governed by an autocracy, and so in this latest phase has only changed one autocracy for another.

It was a great surprise to find all the services in the three cities we visited

in good condition. The electric cars were clean and they appeared to move along regularly and briskly. In Moscow and Kiev there is a good modern auto bus service in addition to the electric railway. The streets are swept and washed regularly. The watering carts ply in Moscow. The main streets are well lighted and so far as we could observe the telephone service was good. In Moscow there was the beginning of a taxi-cab service, but for the most part it was wise to make your bargain before you entered either droskey or automobile. As in all eastern European cities there seemed to be hundreds of beggars in the streets and the stories which one has read about the vagrant children were confirmed by observation. They

make perhaps the saddest sight in all Russia, or at least in that part of it we saw.

Perhaps of all the surprising

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Red Square in Moscow. Much of the drama of Russia's grandeur and tragedy has unfolded in this beautiful open square in Moscow. It was formerly the scene of public executions, hangings and floggings when the Tsars ruled; of glittering martial parades and of the terrors of the revolution. The square's cobblestones now echo to the tramp of the Red Army and the Soviet workers. In the background stands the Kremlin (left), the Historical Museum (left centre), and the Trading Rows (right).

After Marquis---What?

Unusual increase of new varieties during last few years indicates that farmers in large areas are looking for something better than old standards

By PETER MACDONALD

THE prairie wheat grower considering the question of better seed is faced with a more perplexing range of varieties than ever before. New sorts released by the federal department of agriculture, by provincial agricultural colleges, by private experimenters, and from numerous sources in the United States compete for his favor with Marquis and the other old standards which brought fame to our wheat industry. Interested parties keep up a bombardment which does anything but clarify the situation. What does it portend? What principle should be followed in deciding rival claims? What protection can be devised to save the public from unsuitable varieties?

From a national standpoint this question of wheat varieties is of first importance. Major H. G. L. Strange, president of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, writing in the daily press said, recently:

"It can be safely said, without fear of contradiction, that the wheat growing industry of Western Canada depends today, and will depend more and more in the future, for its profitable production and sale upon one factor above all others, and that factor is high milling value.

"Therefore all such other characters as higher yield, or earliness, or drought resistance, are of secondary consequence to Western Canada as compared to milling value.

"It is interesting to note that competent observers are of the opinion that far from the milling value of Canadian wheat being on the increase, that a steady decrease is taking place."

Conflicting Viewpoints

Major Strange follows this with his oft-quoted revelation that prairie wheat is now taking second place to wheat from the north-western Pacific coast states. To this he adds his solution of the problem—to grow Marquis wherever that variety can be safely matured. For those areas of early fall frost he would sanction an early ripening wheat, and for districts with a long frost-free period he believes a later maturing wheat might be allowed, because of the heavier yield usually associated with length of maturing period, provided in each case that the variety chosen equal or excel Marquis in milling quality. But in every case he would make quality the paramount consideration, and would limit the choice to varieties which have been accepted for registration.

Unfortunately, as Manitobans know, the difficulty is not so easy of solution as this. Farmers in districts liable to rust, which, by the way, comprise probably not less than 50 per cent. of the wheat-growing area of the West, lis-

tened to the siren strain of "quality first" till the bailiff began to take a hand in their business. Manitoba would have been millions of dollars ahead if the farmers of that province had quit Marquis before they finally did. Every farmer knows that the fundamental economic problem is to make a living out of his land, and every other consideration must wait on this. If he has to fall back on a variety of wheat of poorer quality in order to make a profit out of farming, no preachments based on the maintenance of a national reputation for a high standard of export grain will avail aught.

The Future of Marquis

It is doubtful whether in a wheat-growing area of such immensity, with a considerable range of soil and climatic conditions, there will ever be one variety which is the best bread grain for every section. As wheat diseases multiply in the older districts, as the boundaries of the wheat fields are pushed forward, that ideal becomes less likely of realization. The confusing multiplicity of varieties now on the market is the plainest possible evidence that farmers are not everywhere satisfied with Marquis, the finest all-round variety ever originated. If may well be that in districts where Marquis meets all the requirements today, its performance may not be so good a decade hence. The need for specialized varieties increases yearly, and though it will rouse a storm of wrath to say so, it is probably true that Marquis has passed the peak of its exclusive popularity.

Major Strange has, however, done good service in holding up the ideal of quality. No one will dispute his main premise that the continued preference Canadian wheat receives on the markets of the world depends on the maintenance of quality. But instead of leading to the conclusion that the farmers of Western Canada should all return to Marquis and the small list, mainly of Ottawa sorts, it may mean that Canada will have to forego temporarily her former unrivalled place as a producer of the world's best wheat, till such time as plant breeders can combine the characteristics, for lack of which her wheat varieties suffer, with the acknowledged quality of Marquis.

Above all it means that every experimenter, professional or otherwise, who can give time and thought to the work of breeding new wheats ought to be

encouraged. To multiply the number of effective workers devoting themselves to the art of breeding better grains is to divide the length of time which the West will have to wait for varieties of Marquis quality suitable for every set of field conditions.

Unavoidably, in the course of all plant breeding work there arises countless numbers of unworthy productions for every one of genuine value. Many of these inferior creations are put forward in good faith by their originators who lack the technical ability or the scientific disinterestedness to subject them to a searching test. Against this class of innovation the public must have some protection.

How is it going to be possible to reconcile these two ends—to encourage enterprising private breeders in a game where the odds are heavily against them, and to guard against the spread of valueless varieties? That is the question acutely before the federal department of agriculture today.

Under the Seeds Act, 1923, which controls the spread of new varieties, a new sort must be licensed before it can be sold under a variety name. It is now comparatively easy to get a license provided the applicant has a genuine new creation. The department has acted with wise liberality in this matter. John Smith evolves a new wheat, Eureka, which he, in unbridled enthusiasm, is convinced will revolutionize the wheat industry of the country. The ministry investigate Eureka to make sure that Smith is not defrauding the public by selling an old variety under a new name. Satisfied on this point they grant the license.

The Court of Appeal

Out go the advertisements and Eureka passes into the hands of the farming public, the final judges, many of who buy it without asking any questions. In the course of time the public discovers that Eureka is fit for making nothing but dog biscuits. Exit Eureka. The department knew it all along. Their license carried no recommendation with it. But Smith has had inexorable justice. Had the department refused the license in the first place Smith's friends would have bruited their discontent to all the world. By granting the license the department has allowed Eureka to come into the court of public opinion from which there is no appeal.

Suppose Smith had asked for regis-

tration for Eureka. Then the critical abilities of the minister's advisors would have come into full play. Smith would have to provide unchallengeable records of performance for Eureka, going back over five years on his own farm. These would have to be fortified by a three-year comparison with a recognized standard sort from experimental farms or an agricultural college. The chemists and the botanists and the plant pathologists would pick it to pieces and satisfy themselves that in one important characteristic at least Eureka is superior to any existing variety, and meets a particular need in a crop zone as large as any one western province. By the time the appeal board gets through with a new variety it must be able to deliver the goods. That is what Major Strange has in mind when he counsels growers to limit their choice to varieties which have been accepted for registration.

Horse Sense Prevails

But the practical farmer who is trying to grow wheat in the rust area has occasion to know something about the mistakes that even technical experts fall into. He remembers that whee durum wheat began to attract attention the experimental farm people and other scientific investigators threw up their hands in holy horror. "Durum would ruin the reputation of Canadian wheat," they protested. "You'll never sell the stuff," said the grain trade.

The practical good sense of the farmer directed him to continue growing durum. Prof. Weiner, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, braved the disapproval of his scientific associates and dug Mindum out of a dusty pile of has-beens at Minnesota University. Dr. Hayes had originated Mindum 15 years before, but no one ever thought well enough of it to multiply it. Weiner perceived in it just the thing Manitoba required. Today it is the dominating variety of wheat in a broad belt along the Red River valley and along the North Dakota border, and Minnesota is now taking a lively interest in its own foundling. More than that durum has been selling several cents a bushel more than No. 1 Northern all winter. The technical experts had to come to their oats.

Then, too, the department at Ottawa has its enthusiasms as well as its inhibitions. It would be only human nature to look upon its own creations with a favorable eye. Who can say that Garnet would have had such a favorable send off last year if it had come from the hand of a private breeder or from a provincial institution? Especially after all that has been said about milling quality being the

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Percherons on the Alberta range



Hillcrest farm, Mildred, Sask. The home of F. W. Wrenshall.

The Hog Grading Tangle

Packers ask for a revision of the grading regulations to meet new set of conditions

By P. M. ABEL

NO better evidence could be brought forward to show that the public has been won over to the principle of hog grading than the almost unanimous shout of disapproval against the proposals now before the public to change the grading regulations. Those who are familiar with the history of the Canadian bacon marketing trade know that never before was such progress made as under these regulations in 1924 and 1925, and producers are loath to see the basis of this advance disturbed. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, and the meeting of the Western Swine Committee held in Calgary, on March 28 and 29 respectively, the question was pretty well aired, and a summary of those discussions will do much to set at rest the fears of those who have been led to believe that Canada's better bacon enterprise is to be abandoned.

It should be stated as a preliminary that the policy of growing bacon hogs for the English market has been recognized for at least 25 years as the soundest for Canadian farmers to pursue. No one realized this better than the packers themselves. Various ways of encouraging bacon swine production were undertaken, before 1921, but none of them proved effective. The conclusion was reached that the co-operation of the swine raiser could not be enlisted unless he was promised some immediate and tangible reward. At a meeting of delegates representing all the parties concerned held in Ottawa in 1921, a set of grading regulations was agreed upon by which the thick smooth grade, the then predominating type, was to be the one on which prices were to be quoted, and that the type showing the required improvement, the selects, were to be bought by the packers at a premium of not less than 10 per cent.

Public Critical at First

The regulations were put into effect in 1922, and the events that followed are familiar history to all Guide readers. At first there was profound disappointment because such a small per cent. of hogs attained the top grade. Added to this was the hostility of the swine breeder whose pigs were unsuited for the new objective. The drover and other elements in the trade kicked vigorously. For a while the life of the grader was not a happy one. The packer is always suspect, and many were those in the early days of hog grading who declared that in this agreement the Barons of the Bacon Trade had put one over.

Gradually the predictions of the men who had sponsored bacon grading began to come true. Canadian bacon improved in quality. The spread between it and Danish sides narrowed every year, until, in 1926, Canadian Wiltshires at times outsold the product which had heretofore

been the standard of excellence. The percentage of selects increased. The hog business entered into a period of relative prosperity. In 1925 Canada marketed 163,000,000 pounds of bacon in Great Britain at a high price. This represents 47 per cent. of the total production of the country in that year—51 per cent. of the amount passing through inspected packing plants. Small wonder that sentiment swung in behind hog grading!

The Tide of Production

Now mark the change in the tide of affairs. The high British prices of 1924 and 1925, stimulated the bacon business in other countries besides Canada. Sweden, Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania, close neighbors of Denmark, have for a long time been envying her pre-eminence in agriculture and laying the foundation to contest her position in the British market. High British prices coincided with the tide of their expansion. For the first nine months of 1924 these Baltic States shipped

Troubles come not singly but in battalions. The British Ministry of Health discovered indisputable evidence of foot and mouth infection in some fresh meat importations from Holland and immediately clapped an embargo, not on that country alone, but on all Continental shipments. Now it so chances that the Dutchmen have been great shippers—almost the only shippers—of fresh pork to England. The British embargo blotted out their one export market overnight. It wasn't a question with them of cutting down their pig crop. The pigs were already farrowed and growing up. An outlet must be found. So their hogs went through the abattoir and came out as Wiltshire sides streaming into England to the tune of 60,000,000 pounds in six months.

Coal Strike Last Straw

Under normal conditions these unprecedented shipments would have broken prices disastrously, but another element entered in just at this time. The great British coal strike com-

All has not gone well with the American hog industry in the last three years. Due to corn crop fluctuations, hog cholera losses, and other causes, Uncle Sam has reduced his hog population by 35 per cent. since 1924. High British prices do not mean much to him, because his brand of pig is looked at with scorn at a British breakfast table. In 1924, the Americans had an exportable surplus of hogs. By 1926 they were on an importing basis.

Influence of U.S. Shortage

The United States has a duty of a cent a pound on live pork and it costs approximately half a cent to haul pigs from Canadian stock yards to the nearest killing plant across the line. One may readily see that when, in times of shortage, the American price climbs to a cent and a half above the price of our thick smooths, porkers commence to move across the border.

In Ontario during the last year, packers' buyers from Buffalo have combed the country and bought everything for a price higher than the Canadian price for the basic grade. All of these have been bought at a flat ungraded price and for the time being hog grading has practically broken down in south-west Ontario. In the West buyers from Seattle camp on the Calgary yards, and we have the uncommon sight of Calgary prices ruling about a cent higher than Winnipeg.

Thus are the packers caught between two fires. By the 1921 agreement they are bound to keep a fixed differential between the price of selects and thick smooths. Under existing conditions if they were to cut the price of selects to a point where business with Great Britain could be continued without heavy loss, the price of thick smooths would be so low that American buyers would empty the country and the packing plants would stand idle. To do the packers justice, they have stood by the 1921 agreement and paid the fixed differential. They have put the price of thick smooths as low as they dared without letting the business get entirely out of their hands, and taken the loss on the selects—rumor says \$3,000,000 since this state of affairs commenced.

Swine Raiser Sits Pretty

All this is very fine for the hog raiser, of course, provided it could continue. Taking a leaf out of the packer's book he might send along his pious regrets and admonish the packer to think not on his present losses but to look hopefully forward to the bright future when bacon again rises to 140 shillings, and no one on God's green earth except the packer himself knows how little it costs laid down in England.

But, replies the packer, this is leading us to certain ruin, an end which would have a disastrous reaction on the whole meat-producing fraternity.

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What is to be done about Hog Grading?

The hog grading system has been in force in Canada about four years. After much criticism and some unavoidable friction, it has won the support of most hog raisers as tending to strengthen Canada's position on the world's best market. A situation has developed within the last few months, however, which, according to the packers, makes it impossible to continue as heretofore. They have made some recommendations as to the changes which are necessary to meet these emergent market conditions. The accompanying article outlines the abnormal state of the market which upset the packers, sets forth their proposals, and records the way in which they were received at producers' meetings held in Calgary during the last week of March.

204,000 cwt. of bacon to Britain. In two years they quadrupled their marketings, for in the first nine months of 1926, they shipped no less than 845,000 cwt! Let's put it another way. In the first of the above two periods they shipped 666,000 cwt. of bacon less than Canada. In the same nine months two years later they exceeded Canadian shipments by 164,000 cwt!

Denmark, wise in the science of marketing, foreseeing the headlong tumble that this unrestrained expansion would lead to, began quietly to cut down her breeding stocks, which meant for a time a few extra Wiltshire sides on an already loaded market.

menced in the late spring. Millions of people were out of work. Those who could buy food had difficulty latterly in obtaining the coal to cook it with. Bacon was a drug on the market and prices came down from 145 shillings per cwt. to 70 shillings.

Ordinarily producers know what that would have meant. The middlemen who handled the bacon would have backed up on the men who grow the pigs. But they didn't. Hogs touched the 16-cent mark on the Winnipeg yards during the height of the coal strike. Not because packers had softened their hearts. Oh, no! And that brings us to the second half of the story.

To a Very Gallant Gentleman

By FRANK MIELL



BILLY Beaman was one of those small insignificant mortals that one vaguely pities and easily forgets. A Barnado boy was Billy, with the evidences of early mal-nutrition still lingering in his pinched, young-old face. Shipped to Canada in tender years—two years with an Ontario taskmaster, another four years of hard knocks and bitter experiences as he wandered westwards—and Billy arrived at the foothill settlement resolved on living a free life as his own boss.

The lad was furtive, distrustful of his fellow creatures—his harsh training had taught him that—and overtures of friendship were always regarded with suspicion and rejected.

But Billy did not need his own species for comfort. At the back of his badly built shack, a small pine grove spread fanwise, the pines gradually yielding to a poplar bluff which commanded a marshy lake of a few acres. This patch of timber was Billy's delight. The view of this, his own lake, from the bluff, was the finest in the world. Every fine summer Sunday, he would take his frugal lunch and picnic in the timber with his badly mongrelled puppy.

Then, his mind would revert to the day he and a hundred others of his slum-bred kind had first seen the beauties of Nature, the spreading trees, the gentle grassy glades, the sparkling lakes of Epping Forest; when he had exclaimed in unbelieving rapture, "Gawd! It ain't true. If only a bloke could 'ave some of them trees for 'is very own!" Now his longings had been fulfilled, his indefinite dreams had become realities. He, Billy Beaman, owned beautiful trees, was lord of a real lake with broods of ducklings. He, Billy Beaman, had a home of his very own, was master of a tract of land nearly as big as his native borough of Whitechapel, was followed by his own dog. Life, after all, was good, was worth living. All he wanted to complete his paradise was a little team and a cow, a red cow.

Week-days, one could always find him at work, either laboriously clearing his brush land, or bending low over the excellent garden patch that provided him with most of his living.

A severe drought came with Billy's second spring in the foothill country. The new vegetation lost its fresh greenness and began wilting, the air grew more hazy, smoky, as fire after fire kindled.

During the latter part of April, a smoke had its genesis in the rough range country north-west of Billy's homestead, and, fanned by a gusty, erratic wind, spread rapidly. Billy observed it in fear and trembling, as each succeeding day he noted its steady approach. The days now reminded him of London fogs, the nights, lurid, induced a perpetual nightmare. All he had created in the past year, his small shack, his rail fences, seemed in danger of destruction. He could have stood that, but the thought that his straight, slender pines with their grateful shade should be burned, that his tall poplars, white and clean, should become charred and lifeless, drove him

almost frantic. Despair in his heart, he hurried along to his nearest neighbor to enlist help.

Melsom, a surly old-timer, merely laughed at him.

"You poor boob," he scoffed. "This fire's the best thing that's happened to this country for a long time. It's cleaning up a lot of that brute over north. The range'll be that much better. Your shack? Huh! Your shack don't amount to nothin', anyway."

Poor Billy was scandalized. "But—the trees," he stammered, "My trees."

To Melsom, trees were just trees, things to be cut down and either used or destroyed, things that had to be disposed of before a fellow's place was any good. To understand Billy's point of view that a tree was a thing of beauty, and worth fighting to save, was entirely beyond his mental powers.

"Hol!" he drawled, sneeringly, "It's them few spindly pine that's aworryin' you. Well, kid, by the time you've lived as long in the country as I have, you'll know enough not to set store by trees. You'll find they grow too tarnation quick for your liking. You'll know enough not to monkey with forest fires as well. Let 'em burn. That's the ranger's job, what he's paid big money for. He'll be around soon enough, if there's any danger of government timber burning."

Billy hurried home seething with anger at the farmer's jibing remarks. His home? Didn't amount to nothing? His trees, spindly pines, to be sacrificed? Never, while he had strength.

The smoke was now too dense for comfort, so he moved his food and blankets down by the sheltered lakeside, and flung himself down to think it out. On the north side of his house was an old trail to which he had been clearing. His big brush piles bordered this trail on a quarter mile front. To-morrow, perhaps even to-night, the fire would reach those brush-piles and sweep across the trail into his pine grove. As he lay moodily visualizing the charred remnants of his forest, the freakish wind changed, clearing the immediate air. He jumped up and made for the scene of the fire. It was still nearly a half-mile distant, burning slowly downhill against the wind. Like a cat at a mouse hole, he watched. His native common sense told him that he must burn the brush-piles before the fire arrived—at night if the wind held its present course.

The wind held. By morning he had his task done, the brush-piles were smoking heaps, and the trail fairly safe.

A queer turn of luck sent the forest ranger and a heavy shower of rain simultaneously. The ranger viewed the sizzling heaps, grimly, wandered a score of steps to the north, saw the unburned terrain and returned to Billy.

"Been burning brush, eh?" Billy distrusted that stern tone. It savored too much of a London "Bobby," and in his younger days, "bobbies" meant trouble. "Yes, sir!" he admitted anxiously.

The ranger summed up briefly. "No guard, grass like tinder, fires burning. Too much of this sort of thing going

on. This country will be a desert before long. You fellers must be taught. I'm going to have you 'pulled.'"

Billy listened with growing alarm. He had taken the only way he could think of, not to destroy timber, but to save it. Now he was to go before the "beak," get fined, probably sent to jail. The cruel injustice of it kept him silent, brooding, until his feelings suddenly overbore their bounds. He leapt forward and swung his fist at the ranger. The burly ranger, not unused to rough-and-tumbles, stepped lightly back, caught the lad by the arm and held him easily.

"Not so fast, sonny," he remarked, less in anger than in pity for this undersized waif who now stood trembling before him. "That's another count. Assault. We'll forget that if you promise to be good."

"I only wanted to save my trees," whimpered Billy.

"Maybe," answered the other, "But you chose the wrong way to do it, an unlawful way. You'll have a chance to tell it all to the judge."

But Billy was not able to say much to the judge. The court was busy, the circumstances too self-evident. He had been setting brush fires without a guard in a dry season. Moreover, he was tongue-tied and awed by the law.

The ranger got his conviction, and, feeling sorry for the cowering lad, made out an extenuating case. Billy left minus \$11 of his small capital, hard earned dollars saved towards the consummation of his paradise. In his heart he nursed a grudge against the ranger, and swore to get even.

Melsom met him on the street, and poured bitter sarcasm on his wounded spirit. He turned from the encounter soul-sick, and the grudge he held against the ranger faded before the hate that kindled against this bully, who struck a lad when he was down. Instinctively he blamed Melsom for everything. Back to his beloved trees and lake he fled for solace, and they denied it not to him.

A dry summer mellowed the grass early. Billy returning afoot from town one hot September afternoon, met Melsom. He scowled at the jibing "Well fire-fighter! How's the pines?" Continuing his way moodily, he came to the top of the hill that overlooks a long stretch of the settlement trail. A thin wisp of smoke was arising from the trail side. He quickened his pace, but before he arrived at the spot, the freshening breeze had whipped the blaze to sizable proportions. A scant 80 rods to the north stood two large stacks of Melsom's, cut on a leased quarter.

Billy sized up the situation. Two, three men, could save those stacks. One man, himself, who hated Melsom, stood

no earthly chance, had no incentive to try. Yet, if they had been his trees—

Those bitter words of Melsom when he had appealed for help, flashed into his mind. "Your shack don't amount to nothing, anyway. You'll know enough not to monkey with forest fires." It was good advice—in this case, yet, it didn't seem right, didn't ring true. A fire, surely was everybody's business.

His vague parents had bequeathed him a conscience. He started over towards the stacks. Then, the court scene took place in his brain, followed by the meeting with Melsom. He shuddered again as he muttered, "I won't. No blinkin' fear," and turned on his tracks for home.

A faint roar reached him, the roar of the burning stacks. "Go to it," came through his clenched teeth, "It's up to the ranger."

That night from the door of his shack he could see the fiery glow, as the wind raised and drove the fire steadily onwards.

Billy tossed in his bunk. He was curiously unsatisfied with the fact that Melsom's stacks had burned. His conscience told him that friend or foe, he should at least have made the effort to save them, that he should have tried to get help. His uneasiness of mind grew, until he could stand it no longer. Forest fires were dreaded things. Every minute some fresh trees would be burned, perhaps the fire would even get to his trees, if not checked in time.

He jumped out of bed, dressed, and took the trail towards the fire. The clip-clop of a trotting horse sounded behind him, and out of the darkness rode the figure of the ranger.

"Hello!" he cried, "You fellows up to the devil's own mischief again?"

"I was just off to warn the blokes in town," Billy told him.

"Never mind that," replied the ranger impatiently, "Get Melsom, and hustle along."

"Melsom's in town."

"Well, we'll give it the once over, and see what's to be done."

At the scene of the fire, they were joined by Melsom, a staggering Melsom, hot with fury and liquor. He ran at Billy, caught him by the throat, and shook him violently.

"You little gutter rat," he snarled.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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The Constitutional Debate

Debates on constitutional matters in the House of Commons are always of the highest importance and usually mark progress in national development. The recent debate on the Imperial Conference resolutions was most outstanding in character in this respect. Premier King and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, were the Canadian delegates at the Imperial Conference which met in London last October and issued the now famous declaration on the status of Great Britain and the dominions. Mr. King brought the matter before the House of Commons on March 29, and declared that no decision made by the Imperial Conference was binding upon Canada, unless ratified by the Canadian parliament, yet he offered no resolutions to parliament approving of these decisions. He merely gave the House a statement of the proceedings and conclusions of the body.

The leader of the opposition, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, presented a resolution to the effect that the declarations of the Imperial Conference would not be binding until approved by a formal resolution of parliament, and that no amendment should be procured to the B.N.A. Act without first securing the approval of each provincial legislature. This resolution was voted down by the combined vote of the government members, the Progressives and the Independents. Consequently by a negative process the action of the Premier and Mr. Lapointe at the Imperial Conference was endorsed and the recommendations of the Conference accepted. It was unfortunate that a more direct method was not followed, but we make progress in constitutional matters sometimes by curious methods.

There was a striking and gratifying unanimity of opinion in the House upon most of the recommendations of the Imperial Conference Committee on Inter-imperial Relations. The recognition and affirmation of Canada's equal status with Great Britain and the other dominions was accepted by all parties and will never again be a subject of debate in Canada, though no doubt it will be open to some variety in interpretation.

The old power of disallowance of Canadian legislation by the British government died of disuse over 50 years ago and by agreement between the British and Canadian governments, it will never be revived. The Privy Council, however, last year, under the Colonial Laws Validity Act, declared unconstitutional the Canadian law of 1888 which prohibited appeals to the Privy Council in criminal cases. This old British law is now under consideration in England and is to be repealed. The question of appeals to the Privy Council will then be a matter solely for the parliament of Canada to decide. Upon this question there arose the outstanding difference of opinion in the House. Mr. Guthrie spoke strongly in favor of retaining the privilege of appealing "to the foot of the throne" and feared for the French rights if Canada had full power to amend its own constitution without an appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Lapointe exposed the myth of the appeal "to the foot of the throne" by showing that it did not exist

even in Great Britain, while Australia has abolished appeals to the Privy Council. Curiously, Mr. Lapointe rather agreed with Mr. Guthrie in the advisability of retaining the appeal to the Privy Council, but he was very firm in demanding that it should rest solely with the Canadian parliament to decide whether or not appeals should be continued.

Speaking on behalf of the French people of Quebec, Mr. Lapointe agreed with Mr. Bourassa that the protection of the rights of the French people in Canada rests with the Canadian people. He declared that no authority outside of Canada could effectively protect those rights, but that they depended upon the co-operation and understanding between the French and the English speaking people of Canada. This declaration paves the way for the Canadian people assuming the power to amend the Canadian constitution, with adequate safeguards for the rights of the French population.

The new status of the Governor-General removes any future possibility of a conflict such as arose last year over the dissolution of parliament. The Governor-General henceforth is to be a representative of the King solely and not an official of the British government. He will no longer be the medium of communication between the British and Canadian governments. He will maintain the same relations with the Canadian government that the King maintains with the British government and will at all times act upon the advice of the Canadian ministers. Communications henceforth between the two governments will be of a direct and businesslike character.

It will probably be many years before the various British and Canadian statutes are revised to give full legal effect to the decisions of the Imperial Conference which have thus been negatively ratified by the parliament of Canada. Procedure and practice, however, will at once take full recognition of these decisions both in Canada and Great Britain. Thus the British Empire ceases to be an empire and becomes a commonwealth of free and equal nations owing no allegiance to each other, but united by many ties of history, association, common purpose and goodwill, and with one great symbol of unity, a common sovereign.

The United States Market

Notwithstanding the defeat of the reciprocity agreement by Canada in 1911 and the imposition of the Fordney-McCumber tariff by the United States in 1922, Canadians still "truck and trade with the Yankees" to the extent of over a billion dollars a year. Of our total annual exports to all countries of around 1,200 millions a year, 465 millions or considerably over a third, go to the United States. Over \$70,000,000 worth of strictly agricultural products are annually exported across the border. In spite of her tariff walls, the United States is still Canada's second largest customer for the products of the farm, being exceeded only by Great Britain.

Tariff barriers have signally failed to stop the natural flow of products between the two countries. Lying side by side for a distance of 3,000 miles, mutually complementary in the production of the goods that each requires and with the best of international goodwill existing between them, artificial trade restrictions cannot prevent the two countries from trading with each other. It was perhaps the greatest economic calamity that ever overtook this country, that the reciprocity pact did not become effective in 1911. The offer of reciprocity in natural products stood on the statute books of the United States until 1922. But Canada had sacrificed her great economic opportunity on the altar of jingoism in 1911, and the

agricultural depression in the United States led to the withdrawal of the offer and the imposition of the present tariff, which has checked, though it cannot stop, the importation of Canadian products into that country.

Premier King, in announcing the government's acceptance of virtually all the recommendations of the Duncan Commission on Maritime Rights, said that his government was still ready to open negotiations with the United States along the lines of the reciprocity agreement. His government, however, has not shown any great display of energy in seeing what can be done in the matter of securing better trade relations with that country. It may be that no proposal similar to the reciprocity agreement would now be entertained by the United States. Tom King, an experienced Canadian observer and writer at Washington, believes not. He states, however, in a dispatch reproduced elsewhere in this issue, that a preferential tariff might be secured on many Canadian products. His suggestion is that a general trade convention might be held to consider such matters. The United States has to import large quantities of products from the outside world and would prefer, he believes, to import such of these products as Canada can supply from this rather than from other countries. He specifically states that some provision might be made for the free admission of young cattle. At the present moment large numbers of live hogs are being shipped across the line. A southern outlet for larger quantities of many Canadian products might be opened up as a result of some friendly arrangement.

The situation should be thoroughly canvassed without delay by the government at Ottawa. The agricultural development of this country, upon which its industrial development so largely depends, is contingent upon the widening of the markets for our surplus farm products. The King government may be faced with the greatest opportunity of its lifetime of taking a line of action that will result in immeasurable benefit to Canadian agriculture. Hon. Vincent Massey is now officially installed as Canada's ambassador at Washington and the machinery for feeling out the American government in the matter is set up and in working order. The parliamentary session is about over. The government has the summer before it. When it again faces parliament it should be with full information as to where the government at Washington stands on this question, and if possible with a definite arrangement that will admit more Canadian products to their natural market across the border.

Saskatchewan Farmers United

There will be pretty general satisfaction in the ranks of the farmers of Saskatchewan that the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union has been finally consummated. The new organization, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, is now fully established and authorized to carry on the work of the two old organizations. Rural Saskatchewan has suffered from the rivalries of the two farmer associations and there will be many advantages to be gained from one harmonious organization with a common policy in all parts of the province.

By means of \$5.00 per member requisitioned upon wheat pool payments (of which \$3.50 goes to the central office and \$1.50 to the local lodges) the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, will have a revenue around \$100,000 per year. That is a larger revenue than has ever been available to a farmers' association in Canada. An educational program wisely planned and capably carried out when supported by such

a fund would reach every corner of the province and aid mightily in improving rural conditions. Such a large revenue in itself places heavy responsibilities upon the board of directors. Unfortunately the larger portion of the first year's revenue has already been spent in securing it, and a policy of rigid economy will be necessary for some time. Large revenues easily secured present temptations for unwise expenditures which it is to be hoped will be avoided.

We cannot help thinking that a great organization like the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, would accomplish its best work and achieve its finest results by carrying on in public rather than as a secret society. Farmers' organizations, no matter how strong, never include more than a small portion of the population. To bring about desired improvements they must have the support of an educated public opinion outside their own ranks. Every sound policy enunciated by the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, will gain support through publicity and will make its own way despite any hostile criticism. There is also the danger that behind closed doors speakers may be inclined to use arguments and present statements that would not stand the test of accuracy and misinformation is never a source of strength.

It was regrettable that the Moose Jaw convention decided not to work with the other provincial farmers' organizations through the Council of Agriculture. No matter how strong or influential an organization may be in any single province it is bound to be a small factor in national affairs. The chief economic handicaps from which the prairies suffer are federal in their origin. Only through united action by the various provinces can there be exerted an effective influence before the federal government, the

railway commission, the tariff board and other similar bodies. The Council of Agriculture has a record of achievement on behalf of the farmers of Canada of which every farmer should be proud. It should be remembered that the Council is purely a conference of the executive officers of the farmers' associations and farmers' company and its actions are entirely controlled by its members, but it enables all the associations to work together on common problems and present a united front for a common cause. Fortunately the Council of Agriculture has decided to carry on even though it has no representation from Saskatchewan.

The new organization which the farmers of Saskatchewan have completed has before it a future of wonderful possibilities, and it can wield a profound influence in shaping the destinies not only of Saskatchewan but of a much wider field. But, however great may be its achievements under its present policy, we feel they will fall far short of what they might be if it pursued a course of the widest publicity and joined with its sister organizations in the heartiest goodwill for the common benefit of all.

The recent announcement to parliament that the government intends establishing an air mail service both in eastern and western Canada as soon as conditions warrant is in accord with the development of the times. We hardly think that Canada is suffering very much by the delay due to sending mail upon our trains, however, and it might be well to make proper provision for retiring our national debt before embarking upon an enterprise which undoubtedly at the outset will sustain substantial losses.

The Quebec statesmen are not very much enamored of the Privy Council since that

august body donated a large slice of Quebec territory to Newfoundland. Circumstances are steadily creating a public opinion which will demand that Canadian courts and Canadian courts only shall interpret Canadian laws.

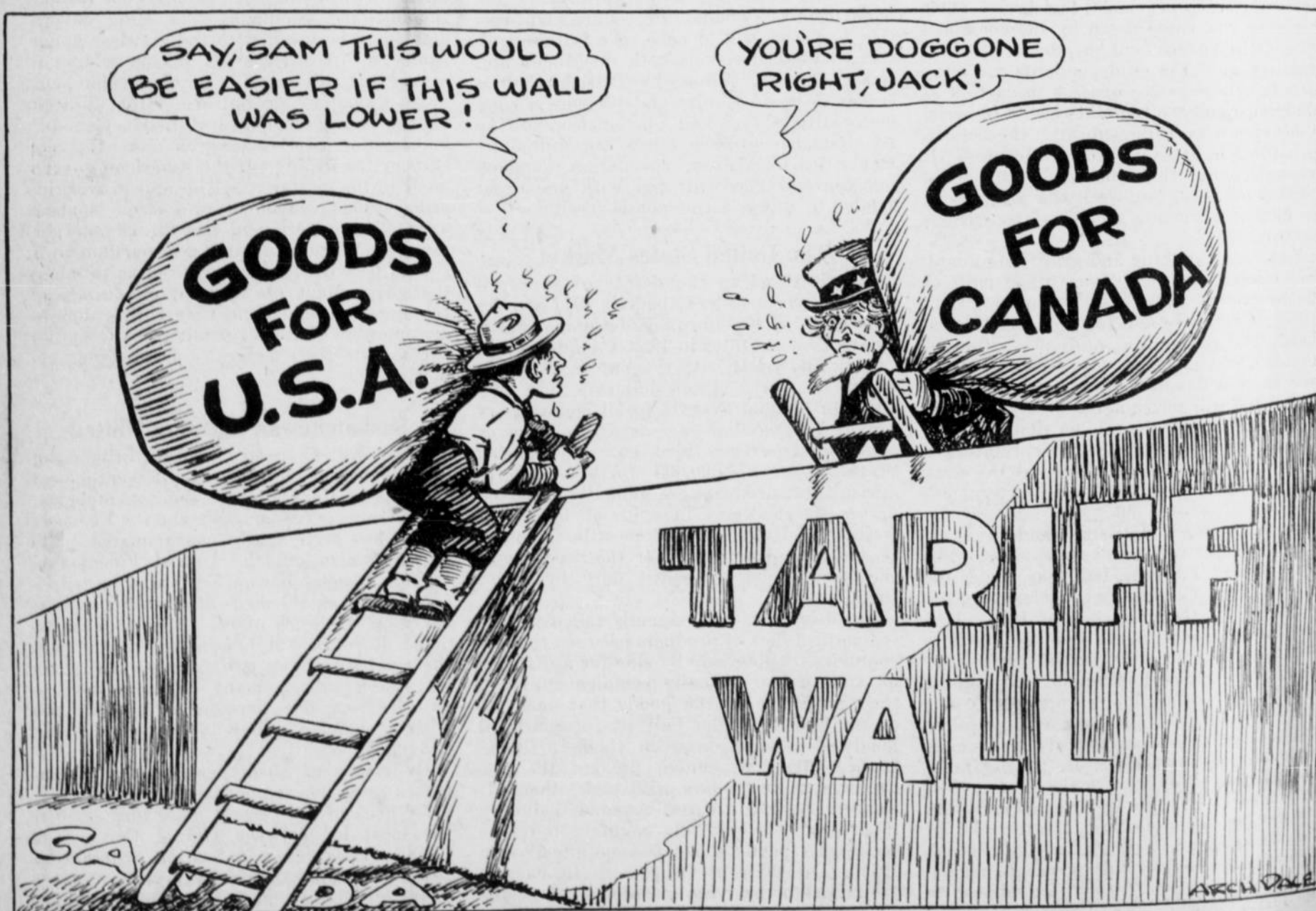
How is this for a high type of parliamentary discussion? Dr. Edwards, Conservative member for Frontenac, on March 31, in referring to Mr. Bourassa, Independent member for Labelle, said:

So the Honorable member carried along on the flood tide of his own verbosity punctuated his utterances with blasts ofrodomontade and thrasonical bombast and bedecked those utterances with facial contortions and acrobatic gesticulations. . . . The ravages of age are coming on him as on others. Even the smile which for years he has cultivated so assiduously as a political asset is now only a grisly skeleton of what it was in former days. That smile has reached the point where it can no longer perform its use to him. His affected urbanity cannot conceal the bitterness which is seething within.

And so on ad nauseam.

It isn't so long since we used to hear the professional politicians describing in eloquent language the utter impossibility of the farmers conducting the affairs of the country, yet now we have it admitted on all sides that the record of the farmer governments in Manitoba and Alberta is not surpassed anywhere in Canada.

If the finance minister must digest all the information brought out before the Tariff Board, before he can decide upon tariff changes, he will need to make an early start in preparing for next year's budget.



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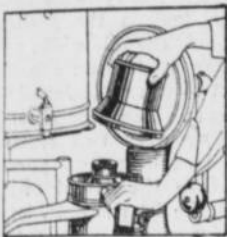
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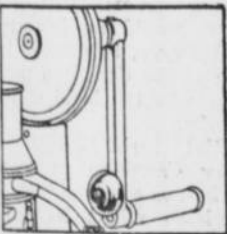
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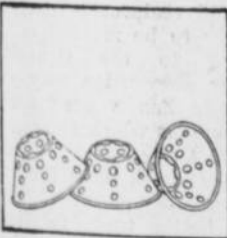
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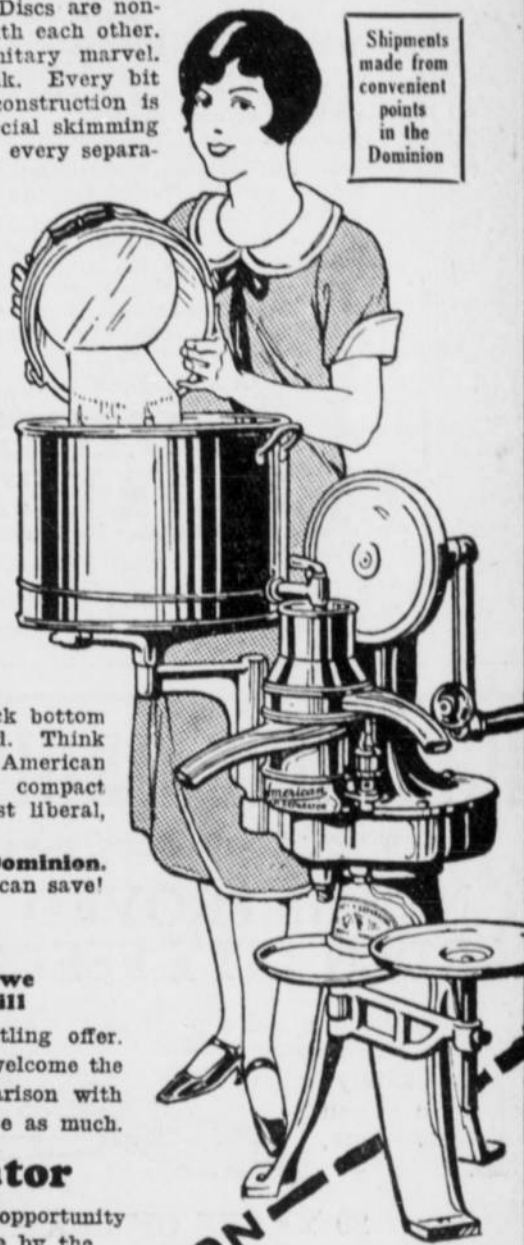
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Reciprocity Finds Favor in U.S.

Canadian journalist in Washington reviews situation and makes suggestion for trade convention

A GREAT deal of prominence has been given in the American Press to the speech of Premier King who, in discussing the question of relief to the maritimes, stated that the existing economic depression in the provinces down by the sea was traceable more to the rejection of reciprocity in 1911 than to all other factors combined, and reaffirmed, as the policy of his government, reciprocal free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States.

Tom King, an experienced Canadian journalist and observer who has spent many years in Washington, has contributed an able view of the situation. Writing in the Toronto Globe he says:

"Nothing is more common than to hear people say that there should be no tariff between Canada and the United States. This is often said without much consideration of political or economic consequences. The millions of people, who at one time or another, visit Canada, have friends or relatives in Canada, perhaps are of Canadian birth or descent, look upon the customs barrier as sort of a nuisance. They would like to cross and recross the international boundary line as freely as they pass from one State to another. These people do not speak of 'unrestricted reciprocity' or 'commercial union.'

"These phases, so often heard in Canada years ago, never figured in American politics. Neither do these people consciously picture commercial union as a forerunner of annexation. During the six years I have been in Washington I have never heard the word 'annexation' used in connection with Canada. They simply overlook the fact that Canada must have a fiscal policy of her own, in her own interest. And that it would be impossible for the United States to maintain a tariff wall against the rest of the world if she imposed no duties upon Canadian imports. In so far as the manufacturers go, it may be doubted if they fear Canadian competition. But they certainly would object to goods from the rest of the world being shipped into the United States by way of Canada.

"Senator Underwood, of Alabama, has repeatedly declared that he would favor the free admission of Canadian products without asking Canada to change her tariff at all, if in some way it could be guaranteed that products from other foreign countries would not find their way through Canada into the United States.

"So far, so good. Many of these expressions evince a friendly sentiment, but in the main they are academic. True, Mr. Underwood, when he had the power, implemented his good intentions by admitting many Canadian natural products free of duty to the United States, without stipulating that Canada should do anything in return. But Mr. Underwood is now out of public life, and the Underwood tariff law has been repealed. What are the prospects today for any renewal of the reciprocity offer made to Canada by the United States in 1910?

Closer Trade Relations

"It may be doubted if any proposal along the lines of the Taft-Laurier pact of 1910 is likely to be repeated. It does not follow, on that account, that closer trade relations may not be brought about. There has simply been a change in conditions. The farmers of the United States in 1910 were in open rebellion against the high protective tariff. They were convinced that tariff duties could be of no benefit to them upon crops, of which they produced an exportable surplus. They did not especially relish the Canadian reciprocity agreement, because it did not affect the duties on manufactured products.

"The conclusion of the agreement with Canada did not reconcile them to President Taft and the Payne-Aldrich high tariff bill, to which he had given his approval. Yet they made no objection to the reciprocity offer being kept

open for ten years, or to what was really the second offer of reciprocity contained in the Underwood tariff law. But by 1921 the farmers were insisting upon the Emergency Tariff Act, and its inclusion in the permanent Tariff Act of 1922. Today they are endeavoring to get something out of these high tariff duties on agricultural products through the future enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill. Their natural reaction to any proposal to reduce duties on farm products would be a demand that any tariff reduction must include manufactured products.

"Reciprocity—not only with Canada, but with other nations of this continent—was long a cardinal principle of the Republican party. For years that party announced that 'reciprocity is the hand-maid of protection.' Even the Fordney-McCumber Act, as it passed the House, authorized the President to negotiate reciprocal trade arrangements with foreign countries involving tariff reductions. Numerous reciprocity treaties were negotiated from time to time, though many failed of ratification by the Senate.

"The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is still in force, and is the greatest economic asset of the Republic. It gives Cuban sugar a preference in the American market to the exclusion of all other foreign sugar. The general tariff duty of something over two cents a pound gives the American sugar grower his home market to the extent of his production. But the 20 per cent. tariff differential in favor of Cuba causes about all the sugar that has to be imported into the United States to be imported from Cuba.

Foreign Competition

"The American producer naturally desires to engross his own home market; he does not want his price affected by foreign competition. Where, however, he cannot produce enough for the home market and imports are necessary, he would prefer to have all these imports come from Canada 'instead of coming from many other countries.' This could be accomplished only by a tariff differential, viz., by a tariff duty high enough against Canada to prevent any flooding of the domestic market, and a prohibitive tariff against all other foreign countries, so that whatever quantity had to be imported for domestic consumption would be imported from Canada. However, this would involve the raising of the Canadian tariff on certain products to the level of the United States tariff.

"A preferential tariff might be secured on many Canadian products. Quite possibly, in some general trade convention, provision might be made for the free admission of young Canadian cattle. The duty upon these cattle serve no protective purpose, and the United States has never levied a purely revenue tariff upon any article of food. The old reciprocity pact of 1910 is not likely to be revived or be again submitted to the Canadian people. A wider convention may yet be made. Canada has a good many products and resources which are eagerly desired by the United States. How far she should part with these for any consideration is another question. That negotiations for better trade relations are in the offing appears to be taken for granted. That is one reason why the friendly gesture of the Prime Minister and the establishment of the Canadian Legation at Washington have elicited such widespread interest in the United States."

Andrew Graham Honored

At the commencement exercises of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Andrew Graham, pioneer farmer of Roland, Manitoba, was granted an honorary diploma. In his 49 years in the province, Mr. Graham has been a most successful breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, sheep and poultry, as well as being a leader in crop production, having done much to popularize sweet clover and corn in his district.



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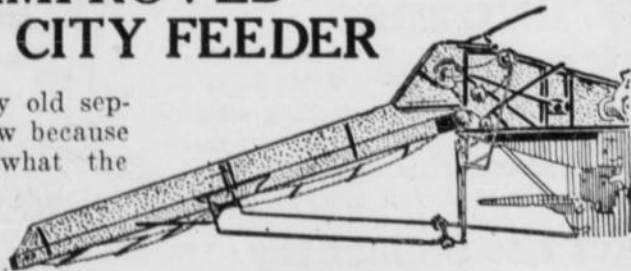
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Reducing the Cost of Harvesting

A system which has given good results in Alberta and which stood the test of a wet fall

AMETHOD which cheapens the cost of harvesting and threshing and has given satisfaction for three seasons, including the abnormally wet fall of 1926, is in use in some parts of Alberta. The system, in which the header is used, is described in communications received from two Guide readers, H. Hallman, of Acadia Valley, and John Black, of Oyen. Several other farmers have used it with equal success. Briefly stated the method is this:

The header delivers the grain into a specially constructed barge on wheels, as shown in the illustration. The barge is made so that it will tip backwards to facilitate unloading. When it is full it is drawn to where the threshing machine will sit. A rope attached to a fence post laid across the front of the floor of the barge helps in the unloading. The barge is tipped back, the rope secured and when the horses are stepped up the barge pulls out from under the load leaving it right side up. The small stack is then trimmed and topped so as to shed the rain.

At threshing time the machine is set and the small stacks are brought up to it by means of the bull rake, a rough sketch of which appears at the bottom of the page. Aside from the topping of the stacks therefore, the forking starts when the grain is pitched into the thresher.

The following two articles give the practical experience of two men who have used the method and tell what they think of it:

Lower Costs---Better Grade

By H. Hallman, Acadia Valley, Alta.

The use of the header has of recent years become quite common in the drier sections of the West, and has proven superior to the binder method. The common method of handling the grain from the header is to deliver the grain into header boxes, and then fork it off into stacks. This method also has a great many disadvantages. It takes a large number of hands for harvesting especially if the crop is heavy, and the work is not of the easiest kind. The threshing of these stacks is cumbersome and expensive. The grain cannot be threshed into bins because numerous resettlings of the machine are required, thus many costly hours of man labor are lost.

The combined harvester-thresher has been commented upon a great deal during the past two years, and I believe if this system would have its many disadvantages removed, it would be the ideal system of harvesting. The fact remains that the difficulties that hinder the use of the combine cannot all be removed, and in a great many sections of the West it will never be able to operate, then in other sections the combine will work satisfactorily only in

years when weather conditions are favorable.

There are, however, some sections where the combine will come into general use. I do not want anyone to misinterpret my idea here, for I do not want to discourage the use of the combine, but we must look at this question from all angles, and facts are facts, no matter which method we would wish to adopt. Harvesting involves a great deal of expense, therefore the quality and quantity of grain we receive, and the amount of money it costs to put it into the bins are after all the important questions. In mentioning a few of the drawbacks I shall quote a few of the facts that were given in an address by Fred E. Wirt, of the J. I. Case Company, before the annual meeting of the Society of Agricultural

barge which is the form for a stack eight feet square. By making a stack of these dimensions the grain can be cut at almost the same stage of maturity as it is usually cut with the binder. This method also has the advantage over the binder method, by eliminating shelling in cutting and stook handling. It prevents loss of loose scattered heads, cuts very short crops successfully, prevents damage done by wet weather and actually improves the quality. This method also eliminates the expense of twine, stooking and bundle teams. It makes early fall plowing possible or leaves long stubble to hold more snow.

It has the advantages over the header and large stacks by doing away with unloading by the hand and stacking thus saving the shelled grain as well as considerable labor. It allows cutting

the grain at an earlier stage and decreases the labor and expense in threshing. This form of stack is much more rain resistant than is the larger stack, the sides being perpendicular and the top well tapered.

It has the advantage over the combine by way of eliminating considerable overhead expense, and

can be depended upon as a satisfactory method every year. It is practicable in almost the whole wheat belt area in the three prairie provinces. It eliminates the necessity of a drying equipment, it is not necessary to change our variety of wheat, a better grade is obtained, and the grain is less exposed to risk by standing in the field. It makes it possible to elevate the grain into bins and saves the chaff for feed. The many advantages, and the few disadvantages that this system has, has in our locality during the past three seasons resulted in dozens of farmers adopting this system.

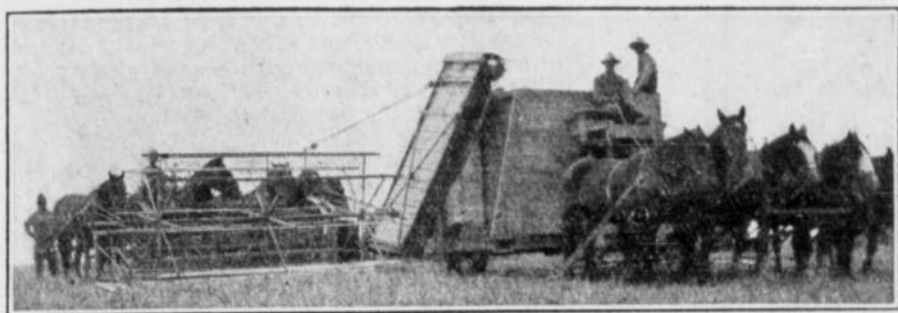
How the Barge is Built

A little explanation of how this outfit is run might be of interest. This barge runs on two binder wheels centering on the box eight feet long, eight feet wide and seven feet high. This barge is drawn beside the header elevator similar to a wagon and header box. The grain is packed into this form until full and then nicely topped off to shed the rain. The load is tipped slightly backwards and the load slipped off and the stack stands on the ground with perpendicular sides and nicely shaped top. When the field is cut we have two rows of stacks across the field. The portable bin and thresher are placed in the middle of the row. The stacks are then picked up clean from the ground and conveyed to the thresher by means of a home-made sweep. It takes a crew of only five men and four horses to thresh from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of wheat per day with this outfit. One of the outstanding features of this outfit is that it costs practically

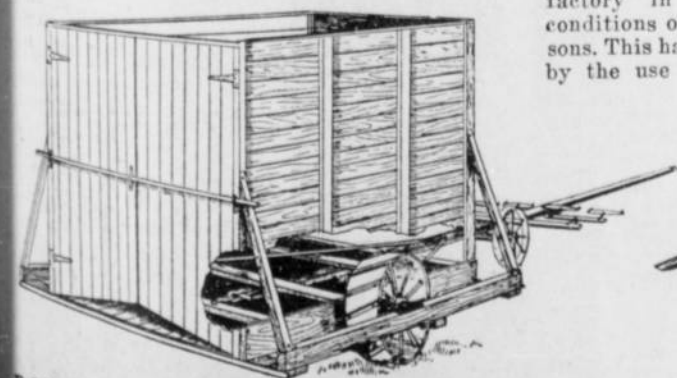
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Three Seasons' Experience

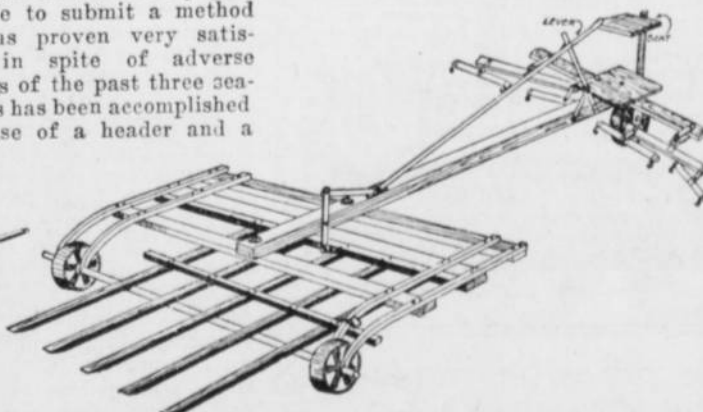
In view of the fact that the above described systems have numerous drawbacks, and because of the many discussions carried on in the farm papers has prompted me to submit a method which has proven very satisfactory in spite of adverse conditions of the past three seasons. This has been accomplished by the use of a header and a



The header and barge at work on the farm of H. Hallman, Acadia Valley, Alta. Mr. Hallman has found the system satisfactory during each of the last three seasons



Details of the barge with part of side left out to show construction.



A rough sketch of the bull rake used to move the stacks up to the threshing machine.



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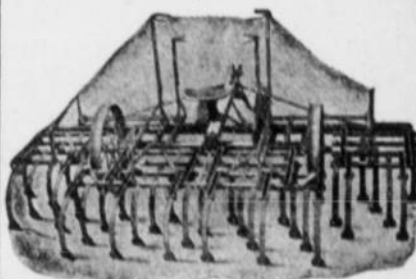
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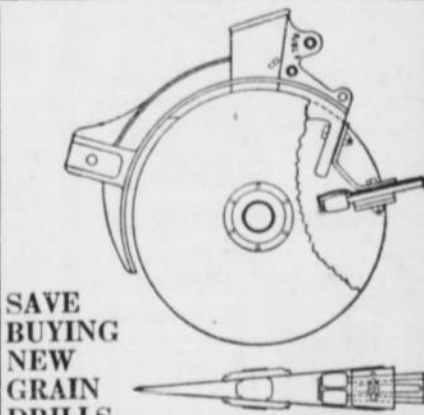
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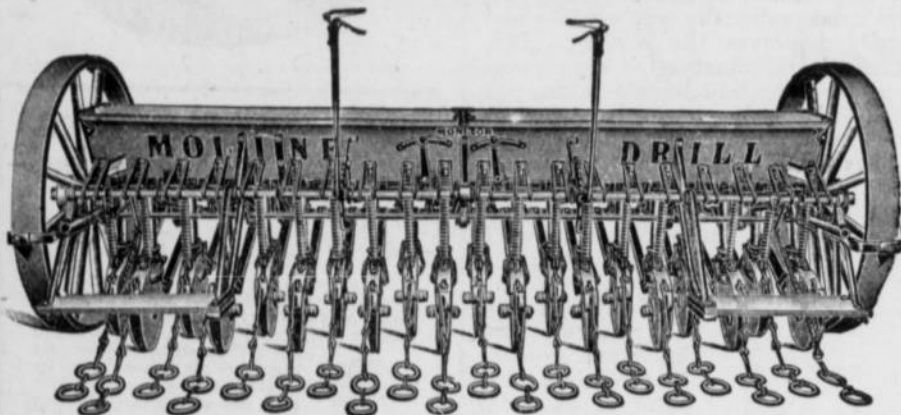
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The Friendly Eskimo

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, found the Arctic country and its people hospitable

IN appearance the Mackenzie River Eskimos were just like other Indians that I had seen in various parts of North America. That was not strange, for the Eskimos are only one kind of North American Indian. Most students of the Eskimos think the evidence conclusive that two or three thousand years ago they were living in the northern forest between Hudson Bay and the Mackenzie River. It has been assumed that their movement northward from their homeland was started by the pressure of more powerful enemies to the south. Scientists assume, without investigation, that a movement northward is necessarily into a less desirable country, and must, therefore, be forced. I think that the Eskimos moved north because they discovered that the hunting and fishing were better there, and the general conditions of life easier.

There are at least as many caribou and fish in the Eskimo country as in the Slavey lands to the south; and there is besides, a priceless animal, the seal. When you catch a seal it is as if you had secured a very fat pig, with the advantage that the seal's skin is much better for clothing. He gives you lean and fat for food, fat for light, and fat for the fuel with which most Eskimos keep their houses uniformly hot.

The Strenuous Arctic Life

Every able person worked. The custom was to get up a little before daylight. In earlier times they must have guessed at the hour but now they have watches and clocks. With 27 of us in one room the floor was all taken up with the sleepers, except for a little open space in the middle. After a few minutes of scattered conversation one of the women would challenge another to a race in dressing. All Eskimos, both men and women, sleep completely naked under their blankets. Their clothing has no buttons and can be slipped on in a moment, so that an Eskimo can dress at least as quickly as city firemen when an alarm is turned in.

The women would then dash out and come back in a few minutes, each with an armful of frozen fish. They would throw their armfuls down with a great clatter on the middle of the floor and then they would take off their upper and nether garments, for Eskimos are very careful not to get their shirts or socks damp with perspiration.

We would wait around for half an hour until the fish were slightly softened. The women would then peel off the skins and cut the fish into segments. Platters were filled with fish and passed around. Each of us took a piece and gnawed it about the same as Americans gnaw corn on the cob.

Most of the Mackenzie Eskimos smoked. Tobacco came to Alaska from Asia across Bering Straits in prehistoric times, and the commerce in it extended as far east as the Mackenzie. Being inveterate smokers, our Eskimos, both men and women, had a pipe before breakfast. Thereupon we dressed. Those able to do so then started off for the fishing places.

We fished with hooks through holes cut in the ice with our ice chisels. In primitive times these chisels were made of ivory or native copper, but ours were of steel. We did not expect more than half a dozen bites at our hooks per day. The fish caught in the summer in nets had been of all sizes, but chiefly small. In winter we averaged bigger fish. As I remember it, they were seldom less than five pounds and sometimes ran to 18, or even 25.

Eskimo clothing is more sensibly comfortable than anything north Europeans have devised for winter wear. It is a nearly perfect insulation from the cold. You might almost as well be dressed in a vacuum bottle as in one of their double suits of furs. The caribou skins are worked as soft as chambray, and the fur is turned in. You might think this would be ticklish, but as a matter of fact no undergarment can be more grateful to your body than one of these. They feel against your back just the way a seal-skin collar feels against your cheek. The outer garments of the Mackenzie winter costume are of slightly heavier skins and with the fur turned out.

Cold-Proof but Light

The combined weight of everything we wore from top to toe was no more than nine or ten pounds, which is not nearly as much as the average American man's underwear and business suit together with even a fairly light winter overcoat. And still our clothes were nearly cold-proof that we used to sit motionless for hours at a time, while fishing.

We used to come home from our fishing about the middle of the afternoon to find huge kettles of fish boiling. This was the time when the temperature of the house was raised by the cooking from its average of 80 degrees to perhaps 110 degrees. We peeled off our things as soon as we came in and sat cross-legged on the fur bedding along the walls until the troughs of boiled fish were brought to us.

More than half the Eskimos in the world have never seen or heard of a snow house. They live in tents in the summer and in houses of wood, stone, earth or some similar material in winter. But in a few districts the much-advertised snow house really exists.

Nowadays the cooking and heating apparatus is frequently a blue-flame kerosene stove, but formerly it was a half-moon-shaped stone lamp partly filled with pounded blubber. The wick might be powdered moss or the cotton of the pussy willow laid along one edge. The Eskimo women know how to trim these lamps so well that they burn with a steady flame, without smoke or odor, for several hours without attention.

The dome-shaped snow roof of a newly built house is about four inches thick. The heat of the lamp or stove begins to melt the inner surface, but nothing drips, for cold snow acts like a blotter. The fire makes headway for a while, until the roof becomes thin and until blotter action of the snow has soaked up so much water that the dampness penetrates almost to the outside. Then the thawing is arrested. For damp snow is a very good conductor of heat, which means that the outside cold now has a chance to penetrate farther into the roof and thus to stop the thawing. This turns your snow house really into an ice house, or at least into a house with a glazing of ice on the inside of the snow.

After the glazing has been formed a snow house becomes so strong that a big man can safely climb up and stand on the centre of the dome. You may have read harrowing stories about explorers suffering with cold in their arctic camps. If that was their normal course from day to day, and not the result of some accident or misfortune, then they were certainly not taking full advantage of the technique of comfort which they might have learned from the Eskimos.



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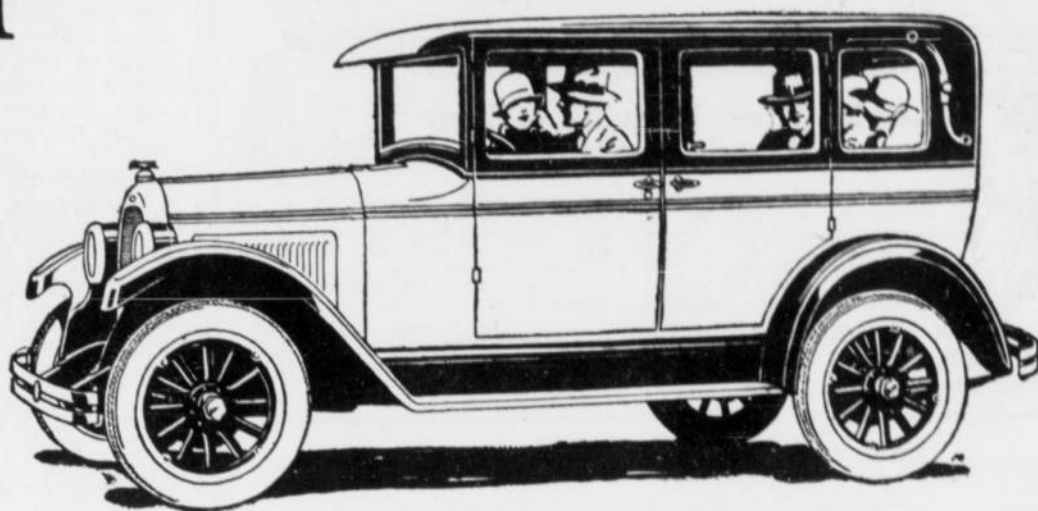
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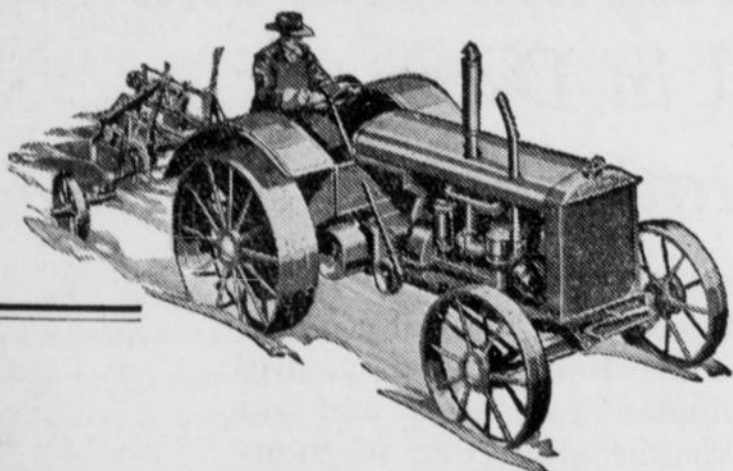
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The World Crisis, 1914-1918

Allied commanders criticized in Churchill's book—A comprehensive survey of the war period and its stupendous sacrifices

WINSTON Churchill's book, *The World Crisis*, is considered the most comprehensive survey of the war by one who held positions of high authority during its progress, that has yet appeared. It was expected that the book would have as its chief purpose the vindication of his own views as to how the war should have been conducted, but though it contains ample evidence that he still believes he was right on most of the points on which he differed from his colleagues, he has shown restraint and fair-mindedness. John Maynard Keynes characterizes *The World Crisis* as not a history, but a series of episodes and credits the author with being the best writer of all the politicians that have appeared since Disraeli.

The war of attrition, which continued on the western front throughout 1915, 1916 and 1917, was, he believes, a hideous blunder. Whenever the generals launched an offensive for the purpose of wearing down the enemy's armies, the result was to leave the attacking forces relatively weaker than before. When in March, 1918, the Germans assumed the offensive and smashed through the British lines, the proportion of losses was reversed and though for a time they swept everything before them over a wide front the price they paid was three men shot for every two they succeeded in shooting. The 1918 German offensive was, says Churchill, the last of three great strategical errors; the first being the attack through Belgium, which brought Britain into the war, and the second the unrestricted submarine warfare, which brought in the Americans.

But while he criticizes the offensives on land, he takes quite another view with regard to the sea battles. On three different occasions during the battle of Jutland, the opportunity was presented to Jellicoe of destroying the German fleet. On each occasion he failed to close with his capital ships, none of which was seriously hit, while Beatty, with his battle cruisers lost one ship after another. His criticism of Jellicoe may be a case of being wise after the event. Jellicoe, it is universally agreed, was the only commander on the allied side on whose shoulders rested the awful responsibility of possibly losing the war on one afternoon.

The Three Time-Periods

The events of the war, says Churchill, naturally divide themselves into three time-periods: the first, 1914; the second, 1915, 1916 and 1917; the third, 1918; the first shock, the deadlock and the final convulsion.

The appalling losses sustained by the French in the first shock were not equalled in any equal period of time, not even during the German offensive of 1918, by any of the Allied forces. In the three weeks from August 21, when the first important collision occurred to the victory of the Marne, on September 12, they lost 330,000 men in killed and prisoners of war, or one sixth of their total losses in killed and prisoners during the whole war. In addition they lost 280,000 wounded. Of these terrific totals four-fifths were lost in eight days' fighting.

These ghastly losses are blamed on Joffre and his school of military strategists. In 1911, General Michel, president of the Superior Council of War,

drew up a report in which he held that in the event of war Germany would attack through Belgium and counselled defensive tactics. The other school held that the Germans must be met and forestalled by counter attacks across the eastern frontier. Their counsel prevailed and when the war came the French, clad in brilliant uniforms, instead of assuming the defensive and taking advantage of trench and wire protection, rushed to the attack "with all the magnificent fighting fury for which the French nation is traditionally renowned." The casualties tell the result. In the first three months they lost 840,000 fighting men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Then followed the three years of the war of attrition, of vain attempts to pierce the German lines and force them to retreat. In all that time the Germans made only one great counter offensive—the Verdun offensive of 1916. On the other hand the Allies prepared and delivered one grand offensive after another and scores of little pushes in which thousands of men were sacrificed for a few square feet of territory. It was another writer who

heard the remark of an officer after one of these unimportant salients had been driven with losses greater than those sustained by either side in some of the great decisive battles of history. "Our generals," he said, "must have their little v's!" Churchill claims that during the whole war the Germans never lost, in any phase of the fighting, more than the French whom they fought and frequently inflicted double casualties upon them, while in all British offensives the British casualties were never less than six to four and often nearly double the corresponding German losses. Such were the results of the war of attrition.

The Battle of Jutland

With the British on sea as with the French on the land two schools of thought had developed regarding the method of conducting warfare. One was that the risk of mines and submarines far outweighed all considerations of results on either side from gunfire. The other, held by a few, was that the torpedo would play an unimportant part in a naval engagement, and that the issue would be settled by gunfire and manoeuvre. The latter view, Churchill maintains, was upheld by the experience of Jutland when 100 large ships were in close contact for 12 hours and only three of them were seriously damaged by torpedo attack.

The former idea, however, controlled Jellicoe's decisions during the engagement. He determined not to endanger the battle fleet. The brunt of the battle was sustained by Beatty with his battle cruisers while the battle fleet was never seriously in action. Only one was struck by an enemy shell. On the other hand Beatty, who came to grips with the German cruiser squadron, lost one-third of his force in the first 37 minutes of the two-hour engagement. The tide of fortune then turned and the British fire became more effective while that of the German cruisers deteriorated. After two hours the German high seas fleet under Scheer appeared and Beatty immediately turned and steamed toward where Jellicoe was approaching with the object of drawing Scheer toward the grand fleet. In this he was successful.

The tactics of the admirals and the strategic positions the fleets occupied



Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill

April 15, 1927

during the balance of the day are graphically described in the book. Churchill contends, and in this he is supported by the weight of naval opinion, that twice during the afternoon Jellicoe had the opportunity of an overwhelming victory. The third opportunity came when it became evident that he could follow them through the night and fight a daylight battle in the morning. Thus three times the opportunity was presented of fighting a decisive engagement and three times it was rejected. "Three times," says Churchill, "is a lot."

On the other hand he admits that Jellicoe knew that a complete victory would not have improved decisively an already favorable naval situation while a total defeat would have lost the war. **What Broke the German War Machine?**

The part played by the tanks, which Churchill championed from the start, but which, he claims, did not get a fair show in the war though they abundantly proved their worth when in the later stages they were used in mass attacks; the intensive submarine campaign early in 1917; the entry of the United States into the war, the Russian revolution, are all dealt with in the book. The final effort of the Germans in the beginning on March 21, 1918, is dealt with at some length.

It was this offensive, he claims, that finally broke the German war machine. While they remained on the defensive in the trenches they inflicted greater casualties, by far, than they suffered. When in 1918 they reversed their policy and made their tremendous drive toward Paris the relative losses were reversed.

"It was their own offensive not ours," he says, "that consummated their ruin. They were not worn down by Joffre, Nivelle and Haig but by Ludendorff. In three months they suffered against the British alone 16,000 officer casualties and 419,000 casualties among other ranks. Their total casualties in 13 weeks against all the allied forces amounted to 688,000." "For the first time in Ludendorff's tremendous offensive in 1918 . . . the German losses in men and officers, in killed and wounded, especially killed, and above all in officers killed towered up above those of the troops whom they thought they were defeating and whom we knew they were driving back."

A general survey of losses, which drives home the cost of this ghastly business of war, is given. The Germans suffered 7,000,000 casualties of whom nearly 2,000,000 perished. Five million French became casualties of whom 1,500,000 lost their lives. The British Empire sustained over 3,000,000 casualties including nearly 1,000,000 deaths. Add to these the millions of casualties suffered by other nations—and then read the concluding paragraphs of *The World Crisis*:

"The curtain falls upon the long front in France and Flanders. The soothing hands of time and nature, the swift repair of peaceful industry, have already almost effaced the crater fields and the battle lines which, in a broad belt from the Vosges to the sea, lately blackened the smiling fields of France. The ruins are rebuilt, the riven trees are replaced by new plantations. Only the cemeteries, the monuments and stunted steeples, with here and there a moldering trench or huge minecrater lake, assail the traveller with the fact that 25,000,000 soldiers fought here and 12,000,000 shed their blood or perished in the greatest of all human contentions less than 10 years ago. Merciful oblivion draws its veils, the crippled limp away, the mourners fall back into the sad twilight of memory. New youth is here to claim its rights, and the perennial stream flows forward, even in the battle zone, as if the tale were all a dream."

"Is this the end? Is it to be merely a chapter in a cruel and senseless story? Will a new generation in their turn be immolated to square the black accounts of Teuton and Gaul? Will our children bleed and gasp again in devastated lands? Or will there spring from the very fires of conflict that reconciliation of the three giant combatants which would unite their genius and secure to each, in safety and freedom, a share in rebuilding the glory of Europe?"

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Bumpers front and rear included, of course

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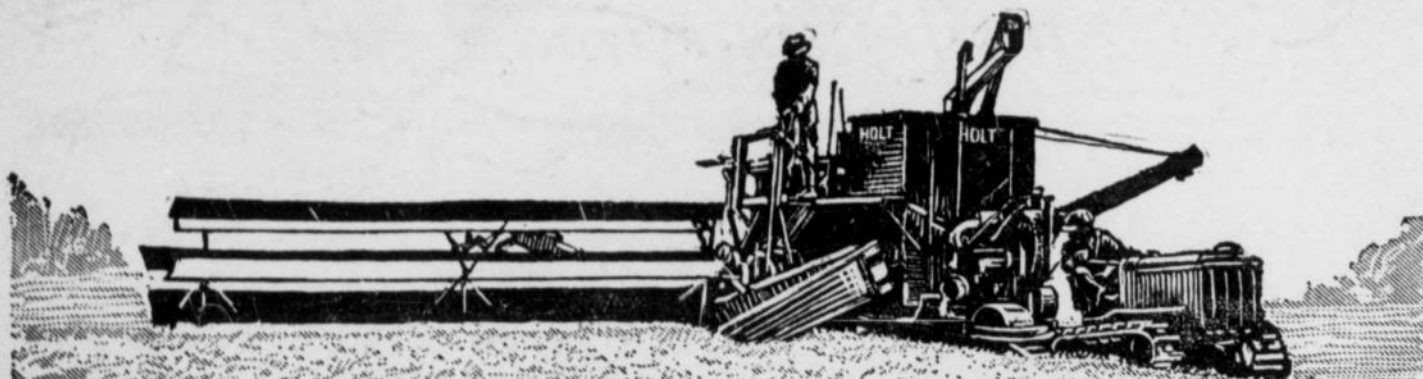
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(Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.)

“HOLT” Combined Harvester

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The Grain Growers' Guide Reducing the Cost of Harvesting

Continued from Page 11

nothing to build and any farmer can build it himself with the material found in almost every farmer's junk pile. There are thousands of headers in use, and those that have them can adopt this system with a very small additional cost. Those who do not wish to purchase a header can adopt this system by putting an extension elevator on their binders. No change need be made in the thresher used, thus this method can be adopted with very little expense. The operation of this method might cost slightly more than the combine method if the overhead expense is not taken into consideration, but the difference is more than made up by greatly reducing the risk and obtaining a better grade.

The small stacks we make never heat if the grain is about at the same stage of maturity as when cut with the binder, provided there are not too many green weeds. This is not usually a handicap, because the header can be run above the weeds except under extreme cases. One other precaution that might be necessary is not to cut grain while it is raining. Green spots in runs or low places makes no difference.

The grain threshes out dry from these stacks provided the directions above are followed. We always get No. 1 for our wheat harvested in this manner; it actually improves the grade.

This system was entirely satisfactory last fall in spite of the wet weather. We have never seen too much rain to affect the stacks in any way. I believe that the wheat would come out fine if left standing a whole year, provided they are nicely topped off. That part of it is entirely satisfactory, and no one needs to worry about that. The grain last fall turned out much better than the stooked grain did, as not more than a few kernels on the top were colored a little, a fact that would never be noticed being so little in proportion compared to the perfectly bright kernels which have never been touched by rain or even sunlight.

Use Common Sense

My opinion on this method is that it is the best we have yet seen, not only by way of producing a good grade of wheat, but it is a very cheap method for handling the harvest, and any farmer can adopt it without much cost. This method can be adopted in almost the whole wheat belt area of the three western provinces.

I would suggest that common sense are about the only precautions necessary in using this system, namely, cut when fairly dry, do not get too many green weeds in cutting and top the stacks well, that is taper to a point. I might add that we always had our stacks eight feet long and eight feet wide and nine feet high, which stack would have an average of about 20 bushels of wheat. I might also suggest that in years when the grain had to be cut on the green side or in localities where one must always cut his grain on the green side, that the barge could be made adjustable so that the stack could be made eight feet long and six or seven or eight feet wide and the usual height. However, in this district we have found the eight feet by eight feet stack just the right size. If the stacks are too small it would take two sweeps to keep a separator going and if too large they would be hard to handle.

Harvesting Costs Cut in Two

By John Black, Oyen, Alta.

Harvesting is the heaviest item in wheat raising and also involves more cash outlay than any other operation in its production, and as every wheat grower knows requires practically all the hard manual labor involved in its culture. A system eliminating 50 per cent. of labor with savings, altogether amounting to at least 10 cents a bushel, should be of interest to the farmers of Western Canada.

The reaper-thresher has been introduced and undoubtedly it is the only way if conditions were suitable, but as a rule they are not suitable in Western Canada. They have been used almost

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universally in Australia for a long time and are used on the large farms in the winter wheat belt in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and other states, but their climatical conditions at harvest time are vastly different from ours in the north, with our late fall harvesting compared to theirs in the long hot summer days and none of the high winds usually experienced in the West.

Most wheat growers have seen a header, and in its operation it did not appeal to them as being much better than a binder on account of requiring five or six men to run one, its only saving being twine and stooking, this also having to be set against the fact that the grain had to be dead ripe before cutting, which undoubtedly was a serious disadvantage.

Dump Wagon an Improvement

By using a home-made dump wagon eight feet square and seven feet high with a header, wheat can be cut just as soon as with a binder. It only needs two men to run it if the crop is light or three men if heavy, one man driving the header one the dump wagon and one tramping. When the box is full it is tipped back by pulling the trip pin and pulled off by holding two ropes tied to each end of a fence-post lying in and along the front of the box, the operation taking only a couple of minutes. The driver tops off the stack while the header man is opening the doors. If the grain is green, weedy or damp with dew or rain, a hole can be made up through the stack by filling a gunny sack with hay and pulling it up through as the box fills up and topping off in the usual way.

The stacks are left in rows four feet apart, and when ready to thresh are wheeled up to the separator which is set at a granary in the middle of a row by means of a bull rake which may also be home-made.

One man can wheel the stacks to keep a 28-inch machine going, threshing 1,500 to 2,000 bushels a day. With a low feeder and forking the headed wheat only once and threshing around 1,000 bushels at a sitting, it can be easily seen how double the amount can be threshed over the ordinary way. This is not the only saving in threshing as fewer men and horses and less power

are required to run the separator on account of the short straw.

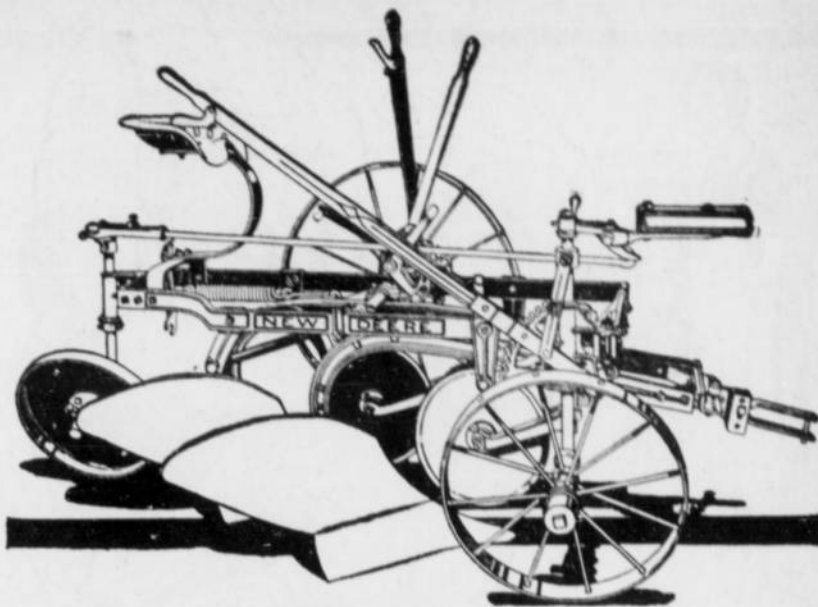
The advantages amount to about 10 cents a bushel. There is no twine to buy, no stooking, cleaner fields, the wheat positively will not bleach or sprout. It is not eaten by birds or rabbits as bad as in the stook. It eliminates one-third of the help at threshing time, threshing time is reduced by about half. The straw is more chaffy and better feed for stock.

The questions which arise in a farmer's mind when he considers this method, are: Will the rain go into the stacks? Will they heat or mould? Will the wheat be tough?

The rain certainly will not go into them if they are topped off. They did not heat with us and we had the wettest fall we have ever seen in this country. They will thresh as soon after being cut and as soon after a rain as stooks will.

Our experience with this system is as follows: We started cutting on August 5, and the wheat was soft. We cut about 50 acres when heavy rains fell amounting to about three inches. We threshed this after five or six days on August 23, and the wheat graded dry at the elevator in spite of considerable pigweed in the crop. Two men cut 750 acres with one header, and it was showery and damp right along. Our crop was light, but we simply could not have done this with binders. Tying wheat and stooking it is perhaps necessary in wet and moist climates, but Western Canada generally does not come under that heading.

This system is more profitable in a wet fall owing to the better grade by the avoidance of bleaching or sprouting. The equipment required also is not expensive as the dump wagon and bull rake can be made at home. The header or converted push binder, while costing about 50 per cent. more than an ordinary binder, will cut that much more and requires less power per acre, also less upkeep owing to the absence of packers, knotters and sheaf carrier. If the wheat crop throughout the West was harvested by this method, millions of dollars would be saved annually, also fewer men by thousands would be required.



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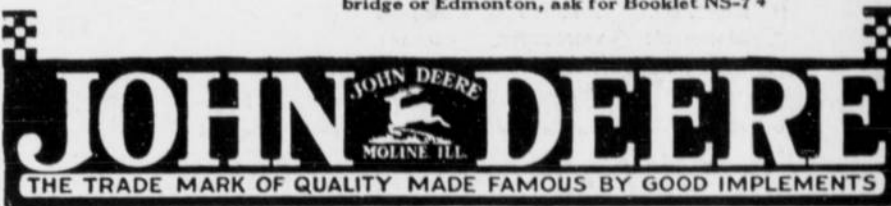
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Wheat Growing on the Equator

Marquis does well in Kenya under cultural methods recommended by Bracken and Seager Wheeler

HOW many Guide readers ever heard of Kenya? Recently The Guide Book Department has had some correspondence with Dr. J. Forbes, a medical practitioner

at Eldoret, Kenya Colony, in British East Africa. Dr. Forbes is not only

interested in farming but also grows wheat on his own farm. Kenya Colony and Protectorates lie south of Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, and is cut in two by the equator. It extends inland as far as Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Back in October, 1925, the book department received a letter from the Rosthern branch of the Bank of Montreal stating that they had received a letter from the Standard Bank of South Africa, Eldoret, Kenya, asking them to order six copies of Dr. Seager Wheeler's

book, Profitable Grain Growing. The following June another letter was received from the Rosthern manager stating that the books must have been appreciated for an additional 12 copies had been ordered. These were duly forwarded together with presentation copies of Hon. John Bracken's Crop Production in Western Canada and Dry Farming in Western Canada. The

manager of the Standard Bank in Eldoret acknowledged the receipt of the books, and said that they had been handed to his customer.

The customer referred to was Dr. Forbes. In a letter written last January and received late in March, he makes some interesting comments. He says:

"I am a medical practitioner, practicing in the above town (Eldoret, Kenya Colony), and have nothing to do with teaching. I am, however, very interested in wheat growing and grow wheat on my own farm in this country. I am distributing your books amongst progressive farmers as wheat growing is only in its infancy in this country."

After itemizing an order for 24 copies of Bracken's and Wheeler's books, and enquiring for books dealing with

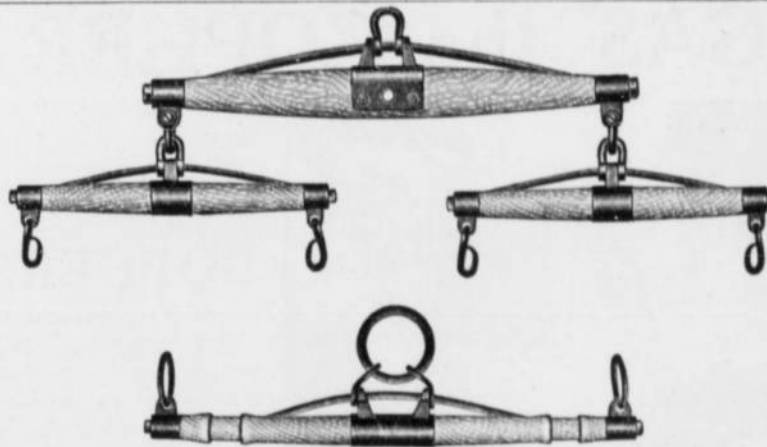
the cultivation of clay soils in relation to wheat growing he continues:

"Our wheat is grown practically under the equator at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 10,000 feet. There is therefore no data for us to work upon, but I find the Canadian books on agriculture most helpful. Although we are a small colony, some of us hope,

Turn to Page 39



Kenya Colony and Protectorates



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This Is Interesting

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Around Barn and Feed Lot



The officers of the newly formed Saskatchewan Guernsey Breeders' Club

From left to right, seated: Johnson Graham, president; Mrs. F. F. Clausing, sec.-treas.; O. M. Richard. Standing: R. B. Vogan, C. S. Hallman, J. J. Cochrane

Suitable Weight for Farm Horses

MANY are the occasions when the subject of weight in horses comes up for discussion during the winter months, especially where farmers, either old or young, happen to meet.

My memory carries me back a good many years when this same question was frequently discussed and debated both in Canada and the United States. Breeders of trotting horses and some other of the lighter breeds, including coachers, strongly advocated the lighter horse, claiming for them greater speed and endurance as well as economy in farm work. I never could see that the argument of these men was sound, and I do not recall a single case where such men made good, or could prove their theory correct. Even admitting the faster movement of the smaller horses, the stern fact remained that it always took a larger number of these small horses to accomplish the same result, and the work was neither as well nor as economically performed as by the draft horses.

Leaving out of consideration, however, the extremely light horse of the type referred to and coming to the 1,400-pound grade drafter as compared with the heavier horse of say 1,700 pounds, the question is somewhat more difficult to decide. Both types make good farm horses for general use, whether in plow, harrows or hitched to wagon.

The smaller horse has several advantages over the larger one. He is more easily raised as a rule, perhaps rather more cheaply raised but not much. At most kinds of work he is equally well suited, and when returning from town with an empty wagon he will probably trot more readily and perhaps a little faster than the heavier horse as a general rule.

Money Talks

But on the other hand the 1,700-pound horse will stand up to heavier loads—a pair of such horses will probably out pull three horses of the smaller size, and when extra heavy work is to be done on the farm, or heavy loads of grain hauled to the elevator, there is no comparison in efficiency between the heavier and the lighter team. And above all, and this is the crux of the whole question, when the horse buyer comes around he will pay probably 50 per cent. more money for the heavier than for the lighter horse. Other things being equal a pair of sound 1,700-pound mares or geldings will sell today for at least \$400, or perhaps more, while a pair of 1,400-pound mares or geldings can be bought almost anywhere for about \$250 to \$300. The difference in the comparative value of the two teams represents the net profit which comes or ought to come to the breeder.

Another material advantage which the heavier of the two teams possesses

is that where the class of farm work is very heavy, such as breaking new and rough land for instance, additional horses of the lighter weight are necessary to give the requisite power and those additional horses naturally cost a good deal for their board and upkeep the year round. Taking one thing with another into consideration, therefore, I consider the heavier horses much more economical, and if they can be got up to 1,800 pounds instead of 1,700 pounds so much the better.

Ton Weight in Demand

Today the demand for breeding stock, both stallions and mares, is entirely in favor of heavy weights. People who write me about stallions almost invariably ask for a 2,000-pound horse, this being a kind of standard weight which everybody is aiming at. A pair of black Percheron geldings weighing 4,000 pounds, were sold at Saskatoon Fair recently for \$1,200. Had they weighed only 3,400 pounds they would probably have brought about \$600, and if they had been only 3,000 pounds their price would likely have been around \$300 to \$350. This shows a tremendous difference in value in favor of the heavy horse, and this difference is more likely to increase in years to come than to decrease, for the simple reason that smaller horses are always plentiful, and heavy, sound horses proportionately scarce and valuable.

Breeders should never forget this unvarying and inevitable fact, and should aim at raising the kind that is most profitable as well as the most efficient.—Alex Galbraith.

A Blow at the Scrub

"What is believed to be the most advanced legislation not only in the Dominion of Canada but also for the entire continent of North America, has recently been passed by the Saskatchewan legislature, looking toward the elimination of scrub bulls," states J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner for this province. "The act also provides for the elimination of unregistered stallions, rams and boars, but as the majority of the stallions, rams and boars are pure-bred now, the main struggle will be to wipe out the scrub bull."

"The act provides that any municipal area in the province may be erected into a Pure-Bred Sire Area upon receipt of a resolution requesting same from the council of the rural municipality, accompanied by a petition signed by a considerable majority of the ratepayers in that municipality. The act also states that this area must be approved by the minister of agriculture and erected by order of the lieutenant-governor in council."

"When a municipality is erected into a Pure-Bred Sire Area no person within

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its boundaries may own, keep, travel, stand, use for breeding purposes or pasture any stallion, bull, ram, or boar unless it is of pure breeding. The act also provides for a Livestock Sires Licensing Board, and if the municipality so requests all pure-bred sires shall be examined, and only those of good type and conformation licensed.

"These are advanced steps, but after the Better Sires Campaign (commonly known as The Better Bull Campaign), the Better Livestock Trains, and the opportunities available for the purchase or rental of pure-bred sires, there is no doubt but that many municipalities are ready to take these steps.

"Saskatchewan has a cattle population of over 1,400,000 head. It has been conservatively estimated that if all the cattle in the province were sired by pure-breds instead of mongrels, their value would be increased by \$10 per head, or \$14,000,000 in all. So if the municipalities take advantage of this legislation they will considerably enrich themselves in the course of a very few years."

Heater in River Water

As I live on the Souris valley I didn't know how I was going to warm the river water without pumping it up into a tank and putting a tank heater in tank to warm up the water, so this is what I did.

I took a plank box, size 36 inches square and 30 inches deep, put a two-inch hole in the bottom. When the ice was safe for the stock I cut a hole large enough to set in the box, got



two 2x4's, and nailed them to box a foot out at each end to prevent box from sinking when heater was put in.

Then I covered over the box and left a place large enough for one animal to drink at a time, and when the fire burned up the water became quite warm and as fast as the stock drank it kept coming up. We had about 50 head drinking there all winter, and they sure soon got used to the smoky little smudge in the middle of the river.

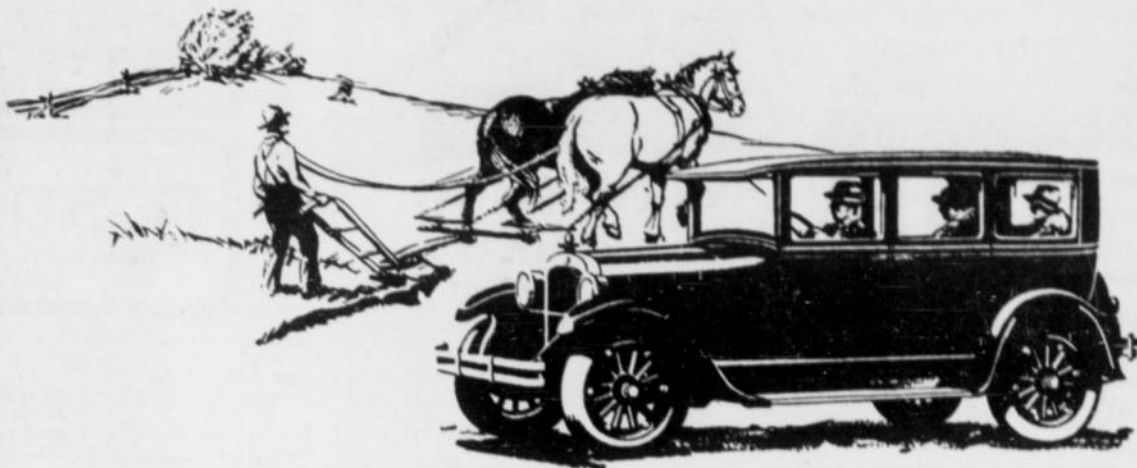
If it's worth putting this in for the benefit of some of the readers who live near a river, lake or slough where they can use it, I think they will find it worth their while as I notice the stock drink more when the chill is off, and they don't shiver and hump up like they do after taking an ice cold drink. —A G.G.G. Reader.

His Fall Pigs Made Selects

W. J. Hay, Belle Plaine, Sask., has solved the problem of growing fall pigs to his own satisfaction. The record he made in bringing a 1926 litter to maturity makes a good mark for those who feel they have some ability along this line to shoot at.

Mr. Hay's litter was farrowed September 7, plenty late enough to get the best results. There were nine pigs which were raised to market weight. One was kept for breeding and another was slaughtered for home use. The other seven were marketed through the United Livestock Growers at the age of six months. Five of the seven were sold as selects at \$11.82 per cwt., and averaged 210 pounds. The other two were just on the heavy side, weighing 240 pounds, and sold at \$9.75 as thick smooths.

These pigs were out of a good grade Yorkshire dam and sired by Indian Head 59, one of Mr. Gibson's boars at the experimental farm. They were fed principally on barley and had the run



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See our Spring and Summer Catalogue, page 361, for shares carried at Regina and Saskatoon.

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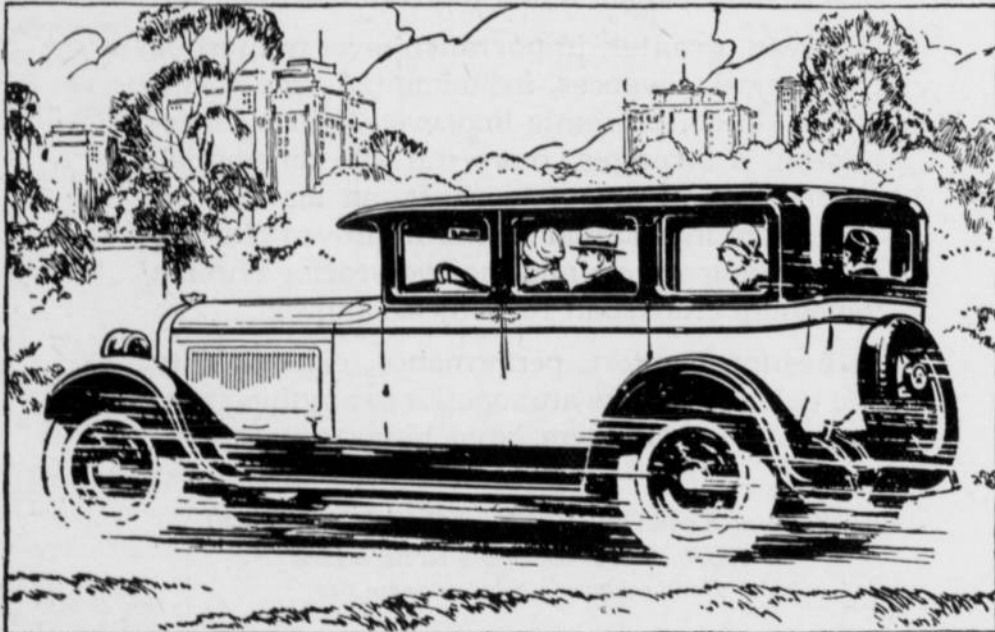
Be sure to give the number and make of your old share.

41-A1008, 14-inch Share. Weight 12 lbs. Price each	2.65	41-A1006, 12-inch Share. Weight 10 lbs. Price each	2.35
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Brougham, 5-passenger, two-door, \$1910; Sedan (illustrated), 5-passenger, 4-door \$1910; Coupe, 2-passenger, with rumble seat, \$1910; Roadster, with rumble seat, \$1910; Touring, 5-passenger, \$1825. All prices f.o.b. Windsor.

Hupmobile Six

1901

I. J. Haug & Sons Ltd., Regina, Sask.
Hub-City Motors Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
Ross Motor Co. Ltd., 53 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

of a well bedded old shed about 16 x 24. Mr. Hay says the secret of success is to keep fall pigs always dry.

To Brand Percherons

On account of the fact that the Percheron breed of horse has not a fast color, there has always been some difficulty in indentifying old horses according to pedigree descriptions made during colthood. To overcome this, registration has been deferred till colts are older. But even this does not entirely meet the needs of the situation as was brought out by the resolution passed at the 1927 annual meeting of the Canadian Percheron Association, held at Calgary, March 28.

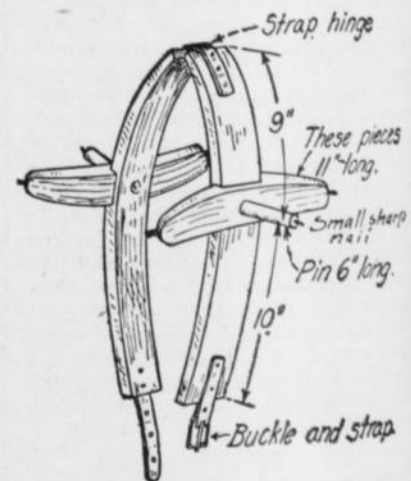
This resolution provides for the branding of all colts on the neck before or at the time they are weaned. Each Percheron breeder will number his colts serially. This number, together with the description taken when registered is applied for, ought to be sufficient to check any likelihood of fraud.

Percheron breeders have always been sensitive about the reflections cast upon their pedigrees in the early days, and several men who had a personal disinclination against marking a pure-bred like a broncho for fear it might hurt his sale, were induced by jealousy of the breed reputation to vote for the resolution. When the suggestion was first brought before the convention it was proposed to have the branding done by officials, on the ground that branding done under inspection provided the absolute limit of protection against fraud. This plan had to be given up because of the cost involved.

Discourages Self Suckers

"In a recent issue I noticed a request for suggestions as to some advice to prevent a cow from sucking herself, and so I am sending diagram (D-619) and description of such a device that is efficient in preventing self-sucking.

It consists of two curved pieces about 18 or 19 inches to fit on each side of the cow's neck, with a heavy strap hinge at the top and strap and buckle at the bottom. One inch above the middle of each of these is fastened by a double notched joint, a cross-piece about 11 inches long extending lengthwise of the neck and hence cross-wise of the other pieces. These cross pieces are fastened so that the end towards



—Device Prevents Cow From Sucking Self— D-619

the shoulders are one inch shorter than the ones towards the head. The cross pieces are fastened to the long pieces with a wooden pin one inch in diameter and six inches long tapered and wedged on the side next to the neck. Now put a small sharp nail in each end of each short piece and also one in the outer end of each pin.

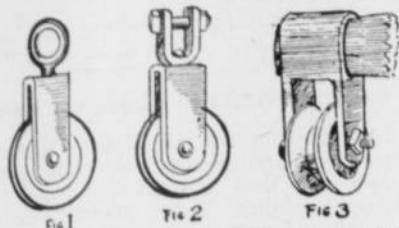
I know that this device will break cows of sucking themselves, as I have broken three of the habit. Leave it on for a year and do not take it off sooner if you expect a cure."

W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Prince of Wales ranch, who has just returned from an extended trip through Great Britain, brings back news that the British Ministry of Agriculture has placed an order for a large number of Canadian-bred Tamworth breeding sows. This order is now in the hands of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Afield with Guide Farmers

Pulleys for Big Horse Outfits

The Guide is indebted to Prof. J. Macgregor Smith, Alberta University, for some suggestions as to the way pulleys may be used in coupling up lead teams and wheel horses in large outfits. In discussing eight and 10-horse outfits in which only one set of eveners is used, each of the lead horses pulling on the same whiffletree as the horse behind him, he recommends the type of pulley illustrated by No. 3 illustration below. He states: "A man can make this hitch by using small pulleys off a seeder and



Pulleys used in making equalizers for big horse outfits

- No. 1 For chain to hook on.
- No. 2 For use in place of a clevis where tandem four are to pull on the end of an evenner. (Unfortunately the artist has drawn the prongs of the clevis too short.)
- No. 3 Malleable ferrule to be driven on to the end of a whiffletree.

have them fastened on his singletrees. I have known a farmer to use such a hitch for two seasons made from rope, but all the standard line companies can procure this hitch for their customers as they make it for the export trade."

Gives Trailer Experience

"For the last three years I have used a two-wheeled trailer I made from an old Maxwell and 30 by 3-inch wheels, springs from an old buggy, and home-made box. Also have hog rack, and the hitch is home-made.

"I like my trailer very much and find it a very useful thing on the farm, and I hardly see how I could get along without it now. Have hauled as high as 700 pounds on it, although this, of course, makes a pretty good load for the old Ford to pull. In mud it doesn't work very good without fenders, as it throws mud on the car as well as on the trailer load; but for dry roads these two-wheeled light trailers can't be beat."—Adam A. Forster.

The Guide is very glad indeed to have this experience letter and would be glad to hear from other readers, especially as to what different uses they use their trailers for, how they were made, and so on.

Width of Sleighs

Quite a large number of letters have come to The Guide in reply to a letter from Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask., in the issue of March 15, in which he advocated a wider type of sleighs for farm haulage than those now in common use. Opinion seems pretty well divided. The two letters below have been selected from the various expressions pro and con.

"Let me have a word in the discussion which is going on in The Guide with regard to the most advantageous width of sleighs for farm use. I can add a few words arising out of experience as I have two pair of the wide sleighs, and in fact hardly use the narrow ones at all now. Around the Edmonton district there are quite a few of the wide sets used, and they all say the same thing. It's too bad there aren't more used. There was some disadvantage in a winter like the last when you had to make your own trail all the time, but in a year when the autos are running they are the only sleigh."—W. L. Sharp, North Edmonton.

"I would like to say that my experience with sleighs for the last 30 years is that the old style of sleigh is wide enough. The adoption of wider sleighs to encourage winter auto traffic would raise several awkward questions. In meeting a car when you have a load on who would have the right of way, the car or the sleigh with the load? Also what about cutting a road in the bush two feet wider than is now needed;

it would mean days of extra work each year for which we would receive nothing?

"The wide sleigh would be much harder for the horses to control in deep snow and on dangerous hills such as we have here. In breaking a new road in soft snow where it shoves ahead of the sleigh it would mean the horses would have two feet of extra snow to pull. Also when the grades are fair in places and we have to drive close to a ditch or a fence to find snow, quite often with the narrow sleigh we would have both runners on the snow where with the wide sleigh we would only have one runner on the snow. All these things increase the draft. I think Mr. Williamson is thinking of his own pleasure in the car and not of our friend the horse."—Neil Bowie, Dauphin, Man.

Pulling Big Willow Clumps

"In regard to the use of a tractor for pulling willows, as discussed in a recent issue, will say that I have a stump puller of my own and am sure that the subscriber will find it much cheaper to use a capstan rather than a tractor, to pull his willows. I am at present pulling a hedge that will run from eight to ten inches, and do it with one team, using three-quarter inch cable. If I were closer to the subscriber, I would almost agree to pull his willows for his oil and fuel bill with a tractor, to say nothing of operator's wages and wear and tear on the tractor."

The Guide is very glad to get this experience letter, and would be glad to hear from other readers on this question. Stump pulling outfits are not very expensive, or can be hired at reasonable cost in many localities, and our correspondent may be right as to its being the cheapest method.

Nitro Culture

Farmers requiring nitro culture for sweet clover or other legumes may obtain it from Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon; or School of Agriculture, Vermilion; according to the province from which the enquiry originates. The prices set for a bottle sufficient for one bushel of seed are 25 cents, 40 cents and 35 cents respectively. State what crop you are sowing. Full instructions accompany each shipment.

A New Grain Cleaner

The weed and dockage problems, which are becoming constantly more serious, have turned the attention of many manufacturers and inventors to the improvement of cleaning machinery. During the last few years great strides have been made in designing machines that will effectively separate weed seeds from the grain. There are three places where the operation can be performed: by the threshing machine, on the farm after the threshing is completed, and at the local elevator. If the job is not done before the grain is shipped the dockage has to be taken, the freight paid on the dockage, and the cleaning has to be done at the terminal.

A new machine, known as the Western Grain Cleaner, is being put on the market this year. It is the invention of D. W. Detwiler, who farms 2,000 acres at Rosebud, Alta. It sits on top of the threshing machine and the cleaning is done as the grain is threshed. It is built on the principle of the revolving sieve. Inside the sieve there is a spiral plate to which the sieve is attached, the whole in the form of an enclosed drum with the sieve forming the outer wall of the drum. As the drum revolves the grain has to travel over the sieve a distance equal to the length of the entire spiral. The small seeds are almost completely removed. The sieve wall is corrugated. The corrugations carry the grain up and as it falls back the wild oats and pin oats tend to pass endwise through the sieve with smaller weed seeds. The company guarantees a removal of over 99 per cent. of small seeds, and from 50 to 75 per cent. of wild oats.

The machine has been thoroughly

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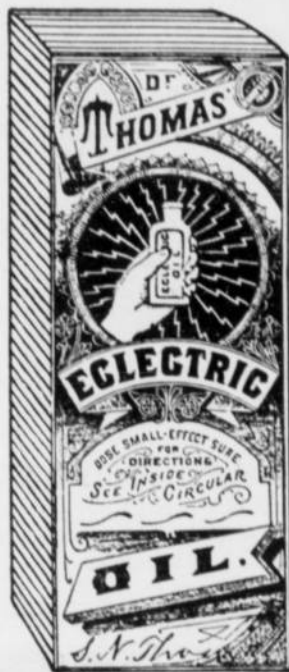
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Please send me free a sample of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil, together with circular giving full instructions.

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7G.G.

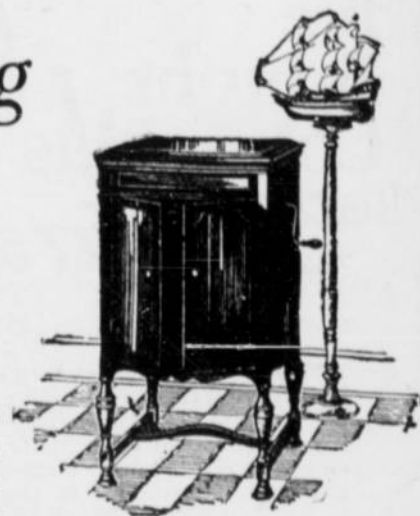
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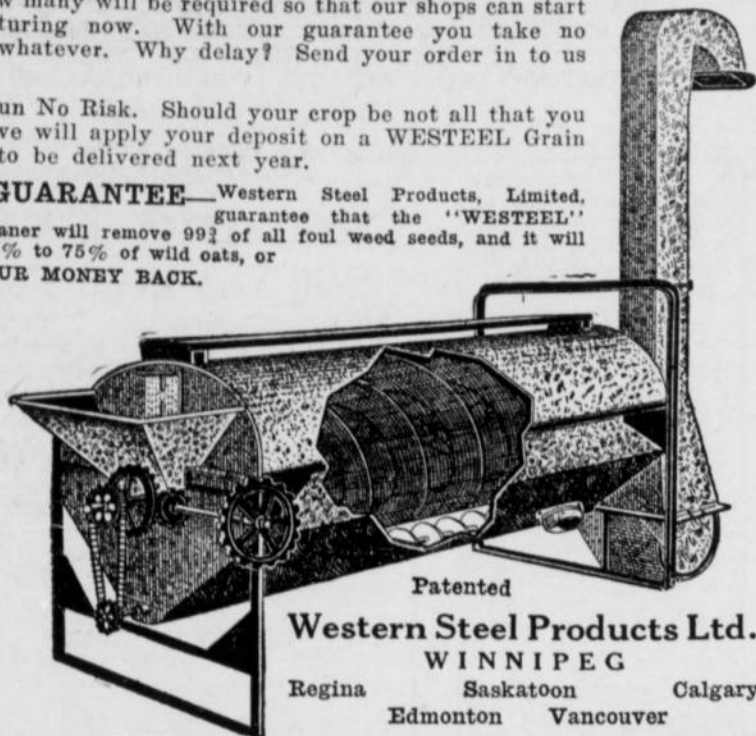
The demonstrations we have put on at Brandon, Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Edmonton have proved beyond doubt that the farmers of Western Canada want the WESTEEL Grain Cleaner. They are satisfied the machine does all we claim for it.

IMPORTANT—Many farmers prefer not to make an investment in the WESTEEL Grain Cleaner until their crop is assured. Don't take a chance! We may not be able to supply a machine to you later on.

It takes time to make these grain cleaners, and we must know how many will be required so that our shops can start manufacturing now. With our guarantee you take no chances whatever. Why delay? Send your order in to us today.

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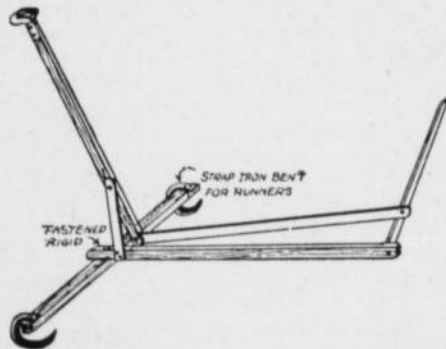
Read the Classified Columns for Bargains.

tried out before being put on the market. In 1924 two machines were in operation, in 1925 twelve additional ones were put out, while last fall 50 were operated successfully. This year as many as can be built will be put on the market.

Handy Stooking Jack

It is much easier to stook grain with a fork than by hand. The trouble with the fork method has been to get the first sheaf to stand: I am enclosing a drawing of a device I made to overcome this difficulty. The operator puts a sheaf on the upright spear which holds it securely and prevents it from falling down, or being blown down. When the stook is finished the operator pulls the handle, lifting it up a little at the same time and the device is pulled out of the stook. The reason for lifting up is to allow the lower end of the spear and the rest of the device to come toward the operator instead of the top of the spear being forced in the other direction. As the whole contrivance weighs only about ten pounds there is no trouble in pulling it around.

At the centre of the cross bar, which is 1½ inches square and three feet long, a piece the same size and 3½ feet long is bolted. A piece of scrap iron is attached as shown in the sketch to make a support for the handle. The spear is of ½-inch iron, an inch wide and 20 inches long. The handle is two feet 6 inches in length and the holes in it



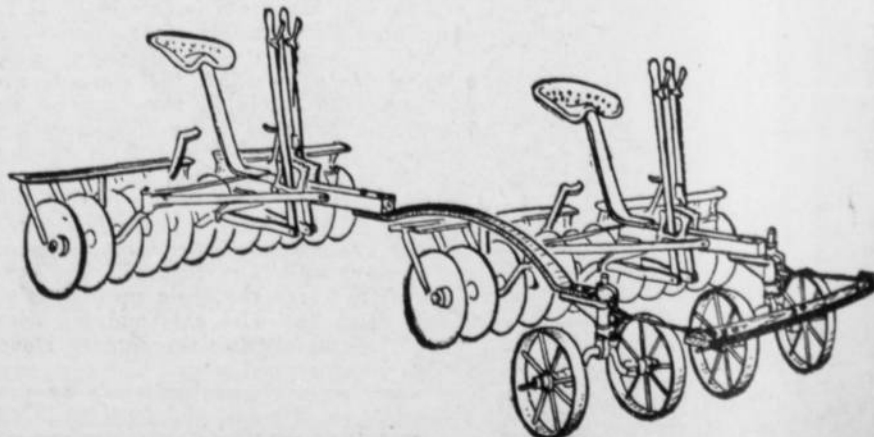
are six inches apart. The holes in the spear are four inches apart. This means that when the handle is at 45 degrees the spear is almost horizontal. All the bolts are ½ inch. Scrap iron may be bent and bolted to the cross bar to form runners but it will do without them. The device is not patented, is easy to make and is a real help in stooking, especially in windy weather. —Robert Hicks, Moosomin, Sask.

One Windmill for Two Wells

In reply to an enquirer having two wells, 85 feet apart, one of them equipped with a good windmill, and who would like to make this one windmill do duty for the two wells, I. W. Dickerson advises:

"If your wells are comparatively shallow, with the water within 15 or 20 feet of the surface and a suction rather than a lift pump is used, with the pump cylinder near the ground, it will be possible to put a two-way valve between the cylinder and your present suction pipe to the near well, connect another suction pipe from this underground to the other well and then down into the water of the second well. By the use of the two-way valve, you can shut off the suction to the near well and pump from the far one and vice versa. But this cannot be worked if the water in either well is more than 25 or 26 feet from the surface.

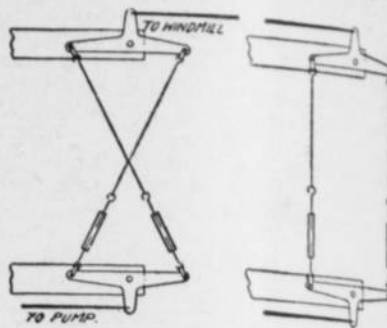
"If this arrangement cannot be worked,



HITCH FOR TWO DISCS BEHIND TRACTOR.

The Grain Growers' Guide

you can put a pump in the second well and pump it from your windmill by using a quadrant arrangement of levers and light wire cables, as shown in the diagram. The upper part is the arrangement where power is transmitted from a gas engine, while the lower part shows the crossed cable method used with windmill, so



Quadrant arranged for pumping from distance

that the upward pull of the pump will come on the upward stroke of the pump rod and thus prevent the pump rod from buckling. These quadrants can be purchased very reasonably from any windmill or water supply company."

Tractor Draws Two Discs

Many farmers who are changing from horse to tractor power have very good horse-drawn disc harrows which they cannot afford to throw away to buy the heavier and wider tractor discs. Or a farmer who has only a limited use for a tractor may elect to hire one from a neighbor and may want to use his horse-drawn disc harrows with it. At any rate, the many enquiries on this point indicate that a good many farmers expect to use their old discs in this way.

At first it may seem a simple matter to arrange such a hitch for two discs; but it is not so easy to get them so they do not interfere with each other or with the tractor in turning, do not dig the tongues in the dirt, wrap the draft chains around the discs, and so on. About the most satisfactory hitch I have seen of this kind is that sent in by one of our readers and shown in the accompanying diagram. This has been thoroughly tried out and proved satisfactory, as it will not ridge the soil, the discs lapping half the time.

Bring the two discs close together and set so as to lap half. Remove the tongue truck from the rear disc and bring it out in front of the first disc up even with the front disc truck and at the proper distance to the side of it. Then from a piece of heavy bar iron have the blacksmith make a curved bar to connect the stub tongue of the rear disc over the front disc to the tongue truck from the rear disc, now out in front of the first disc. This bar should be given plenty of clearance over front disc, but a little study of the two discs and their trucks should enable the blacksmith to make the connection easily enough. Belts should be used to make the connections, so this bar can be removed and the tongue truck put back if it is desired to use the truck for horse use again. Lastly, an iron or wood bar should be made to connect the two trucks together to act as an evener for the tractor to pull on. It is well to have several holes in each end of this to allow of some adjustment to make the lap come proper and also to neutralize any difference in draft between the two discs, which might cause one to pull ahead of the other.

Harvester-Stacker vs. Combine

The article, Harvester - Thresher Examined, in the February 15 issue of The Guide, is the most impartial expression of opinion I have seen on the combine as it applies to Western Canada.

"After seeing several combines at work and discussing their future in the West with the farmers who used them, it was quite evident that several obstacles would have to be overcome before this machine would be a success. The chief objection to this method of harvesting was that grain had to be left standing long after it was ready to cut with the binder and during that time the losses from rain, wind, etc., were heavy. If cut too soon the farmer had a damp inferior grade of grain to dispose of, which at best is very unsatisfactory. A prominent plant breeder in the U.S.A. is responsible for the statement that the combine method of harvesting would never be a success in Canada unless Canadian farmers were willing to substitute their high quality grain for an inferior variety.

Market Standards Affected

"The president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, also recently warned Canadian farmers that the standard of Canadian wheat on the Liverpool market has been steadily decreasing, and this year was below that of wheat from Oregon. This I think is due to the fact that our grain is not harvested in prime condition.

"Manufacturers of farming implements have made greater improvements in our seeding than in our harvesting machinery, with the result that a larger acreage is seeded yearly, than can be efficiently harvested with our available man power. The main object of any system of harvesting should be to place the highest possible grade of grain on the market at the minimum cost to the farmer. If the operating costs are reduced at the expense of the quality of the grain, we, in Western Canada, are in danger of losing our prestige on the world's market, something which would prove disastrous to us with our large and increasing exportable surplus.

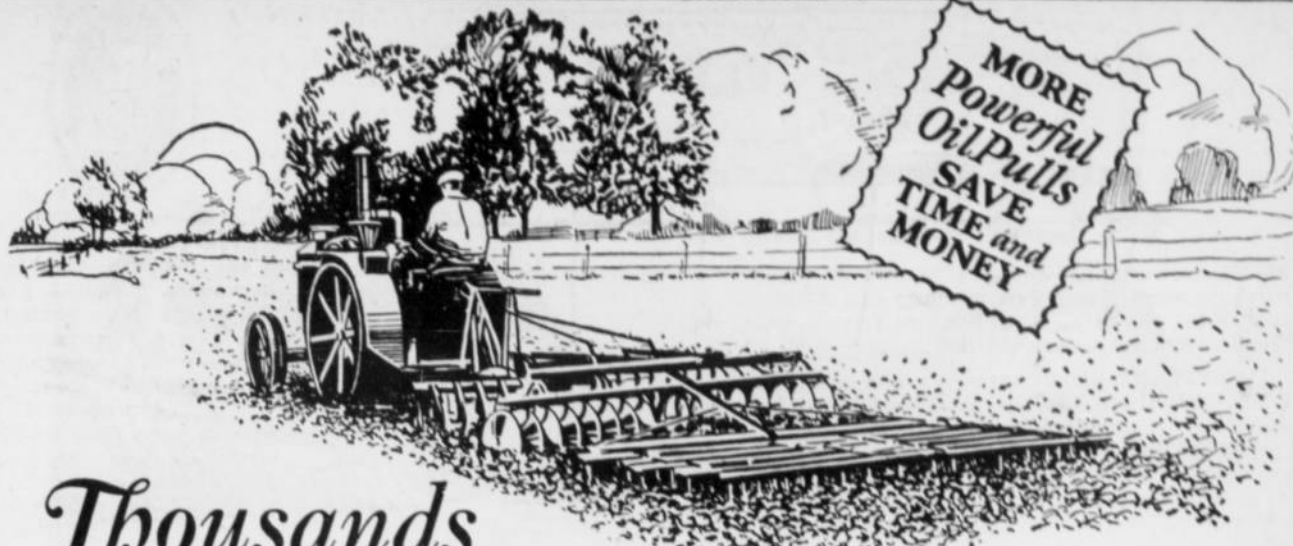
"I have seen grain harvested by several methods, but that nearest to attaining the desired result was done with the harvester-stacker. In recent years, between Winnipeg and Fargo, N.D., I have seen hundreds of acres of all kinds of grain harvested by this method. It was cut and stacked all in one operation before it was dead ripe. No twine was used and one man operated the machine. In threshing time one man with a team and stack lifter was all that was required to haul the stacks to the separator.

Quotes Experience of Others

"Farmers who harvested by this method assured me that the grain actually improved one or two grades when stacked in this way, even in a dry harvest. In a wet season, while stooked grain was greatly damaged the stacked grain came out in splendid condition. The best colored barley I have ever seen threshed in bulk, came out of these stacks and in a very unfavorable season at that. Some farmers moved the stacks in to a row down the centre of their fields and did their plowing immediately after the grain was cut.

"In some districts this is a big advantage in controlling sow thistle and other noxious weeds. The users of the harvester-stacker assured me that they reduced the cost of handling a crop 50 per cent. when they adopted this method instead of using binders, stokers and bundle teams. The fact that this method is feasible anywhere in Western Canada makes it seem logical that its general adoption is only a matter of time."

—Agricola.
This report is more favorable to the harvester-stacker than some of the others which have come to The Guide from disinterested parties, and in order that wider publicity may be given to the merits or demerits of this machine, the editors would be glad to receive letters from farmers who have given it a trial.



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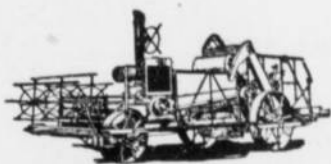
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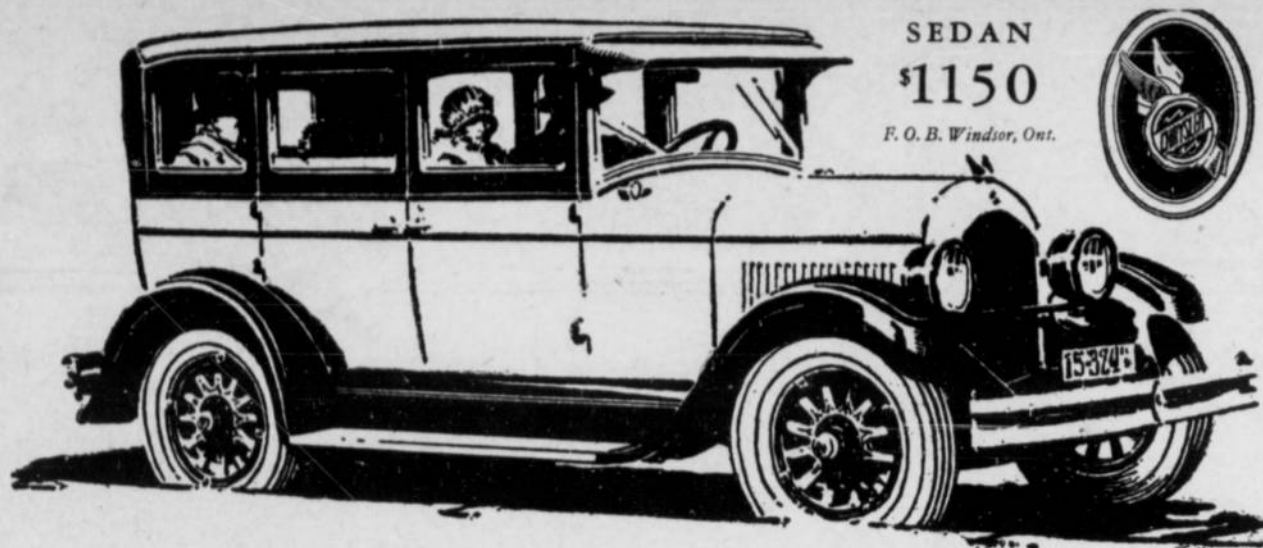
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The Grain Growers' Guide After Marquis—What?

Continued from Page 4

sine qua non of merit! Of Garnet, Mr. Tullis writes in the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers' price list: "In view of the policy of our association in handling only well tried and proven varieties, we do not deem it advisable to handle Garnet nor to recommend it to our customers, as this variety is not pure enough for registration, and also that its milling quality is doubtful."

Inertia of the Millers

Then again a milling company chemist says that the unbleached flour of Garnet is yellow enough to cause his company a loss of 40 cents a barrel. If it were not for the few importing countries which prohibit bleached flour, all this talk about a yellow product would be beside the mark for it's an open secret that bleaching has now become a common practice. In any case the people who have Garnet to sell will not worry what a miller's chemist has to say about it. They will remember that when Marquis was first offered to the public, the men with the test tubes were equally positive that it was going to ruin Canada's reputation as a grower of high quality wheat. By that declaration the chemists put themselves out of court. The suspicion is now abroad that these learned men are primarily concerned about keeping down new varieties regardless of the inadequacy of the present list.

To be fair to Mr. Newman, Dominion cerealists, who released Garnet, it must be said that no one can lay at his doors the extravagant claims made for Garnet when it was first introduced. His most enthusiastic prediction seems to have been that it would displace Ruby. He is now preparing a bulletin on the performance of Garnet since its distribution, and judgment will have to be withheld till that bulletin appears.

The question of varieties must be settled with an eye to the welfare of the industry as a whole. Neither the prestige of an institution nor the welfare of a private breeder must be allowed to interfere. Every party in shaping the decision must remember that the purpose of all this research is not to maintain unimpaired a proud reputation on foreign markets. That is only a means to the real end which is to enable the wheat grower to farm with a little bigger margin of profit. And the final choice requires a little farm sense mixed with the technical judgment of specialists.

Cattlemen who have sat patiently through all the ridiculous and sentimental publicity given to buffalo raising in the West will have a silent laugh at the interview given by one of the English choir boys who recently toured Canada. Praising the hospitality showered on his choir, this lad recounts one experience when he was regaled with buffalo steak. Good breeding prevailed and he chewed his way through the sinewy slab with smiles. Safely in his own land, however, he confessed to the reporters that it tasted like stewed cat on toast.

The Hog Grading Tangle

Continued from Page 5

And so he asks for three things:

1. A continuation of the present hog grading policy.
2. Making selects the basic grade instead of thick smooths as heretofore.
3. A flexible differential between all grades instead of the fixed differential demanded by the present agreement.

Enlarging on these points the packer reaffirms his belief in the British market as, in normal times, the most profitable and only dependable market in the world. He believes that if hog grading is abandoned Canada will fall into the hopeless marketing chaos that prevailed before 1922. He is willing to continue shipments to Britain which cause certain loss during the present emergency in order to keep the footing that we have in that market.

One would be very rash to predict the permanence of the American situation. It is inconceivable that the corn belt farmers will not take advantage

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of the present high prices and, within a very short time, redress the balance between domestic production and consumption. If they do not immediately capitalize the opportunity afforded by the shortage it is quite within the bounds of likelihood that they will elap an extra duty. Canadian livestock men have already had one demonstration of the fickleness of this market which they will not readily forget. So to Britain we must continue to look.

Selects Appreciated in Packingtown

Even if this southern outlet is to be a permanent one, American packers recognize the economy of our long type hogs, and if they could get them within their weights they could probably be induced to pay a small premium for them. Frank M. Baker, representative of the packers at the Calgary meetings, told of exhaustive tests carried on by big American packing companies, as the result of which they came out flat-footed for a well finished hog of Canadian type in preference to the lard-type hog. The day of the lard hog is done, said he. Vegetable oils have made such inroads on the lard business that at times last year lard was selling for less than the price of pork on the hoof. American packers are after something with a higher dressing percentage than the typical lard hog of the corn belt. Their ideal is the heavy end of our select grade.

On the second point, as to which grade the basic price shall be quoted on, there is room for a difference of opinion. Everyone agrees that the choice of 1921 of putting the basic price on thick smooths was sound for psychological reasons. It gave promoters a good talking point to be able to promise a man a premium. It is questionable, now that everyone is familiar with the workings of the grading system, if the promise of a premium has any advantage over the threat of a discount for thick hogs.

Ontario hog men are insistent that selects be the basic grade. If the market price is on selects, they say, the drover trying to buy a load at a flat price will have to barter for a price below the market quotation, instead of being able, as now, to offer an inducement slightly above the published market figure. If the packer's recommendation carries, the farmer's reaction will be to send the hogs to the stock yard, from whence the higher quotation comes, in the hope of getting a fair share of selects. Under the present arrangement the drover's offer, higher than the radio price, looks awfully good to the man who is always uncertain about how many of his hogs will go into the top grade.

The Crux of the Question

On the packer's first point there will be no difference of opinion if the Calgary meetings can be taken as a criterion. Ontario is in accord with the packers on the second point, and no one has yet come forward with an argument that will create serious opposition to it in the West. The crux of the whole matter, however, lies in the third proposition. Shall the producers concede a flexible differential in place of the present fixed 10 per cent. premium?

Packers assert that live pork is the only graded commodity on which there is a fixed differential between grades, and that the maintenance of fixed differentials between grades is economically unsound; that supply and demand should be allowed to operate untrammelled to determine the price of each grade. The obvious answer of the swine raiser is if the fixed differential is abandoned now, selects will sell for no more than thick smooths. Put it another way: the 10 per cent. premium, which lured many producers into a new line, will disappear altogether. While no packer will state just what this differential would be if his third proposal were applied to prevailing market conditions, there is the unofficial assurance that there will always be some premium on selects.

To Thresh Out Differences

Hon. W. R. Metherell has called a meeting for April 22, at Ottawa, which will go to the root of the matter and work out a new basis of agreement between packers and producers. It is a

foregone conclusion that producers will be very reluctant to let go the present 10 per cent. premium. They are perfectly right in arguing that no headway was ever made until the packers promised in black and white to pass along to the producer some of the profit coming from the improvement of the commodity. There is no disposition to leave it to the packer to say what is a fair premium, and to change it at will, without notice, from time to time during the season. There is a feeling that when the run of hogs is light, competition among buyers would ensure a fair premium, but that when the seasonally heavy run is on, the premium would disappear in the shuffle. Producers' representatives at Calgary were not backward in saying that in their opinion the continuance of hog improvement was wrapped up in a definite and dependable premium. "Ten per cent." with a packer's signature under it means something. A signed promise to pay "As much as the market warrants," with a couple of subscribed paragraphs of protestations swearing fraternal affection means nothing at all. So runs one side of the argument.

But what if the packers demonstrate at Ottawa that they are unable to continue? If producers must make a compromise, in which direction can they give ground without endangering the progress made thus far? From one arbitrator comes the suggestion to consent to a reduction in the fixed differential. The packer says that 10 per cent. is too high anyway. Even under normal marketing conditions it's too high. The select may be worth 10 per cent. more than the thick smooth of 1922, but one of the unforeseen results of high grading has been the tremendous improvement it has worked in the thick smooths, and the select is not worth 10 per cent. more than the thick smooth of 1927. And if a farmer attempts to argue that point the packer will refer him to the numerous farmers' conventions which have asked for a 5 per cent. premium for a new grade of hogs which shall include these improved thick smooths.

Cuts Both Ways

But putting that consideration to one side, for a moment, isn't it just possible that a set of market conditions might develop which would make the fixed 5 per cent. premium too much of a protection for the packing industry, a bulwark behind which could be hidden a substantial profit, which by right should be shared with the men on whom the hog improvement rests. This forces the conclusion that provision should be made for the periodic revision of the contract between producers, packers, and the government, should either party to the contract demand it.

It is just possible that the packers will ask for a temporary release from paying any favorable difference on selects. Such a concession might strike producers as immeasurably better than giving up the right to a fixed differential, although this kind of an agreement would have to be attended with an iron-clad commitment to return to the present regulation as soon as the present emergency in the market dies down.

An Inescapable Conclusion

The great danger in any amendment which may be made to the present regulations lies in the measure of public confidence which will be forfeited. The swine raiser who keeps a little ahead of his times will see in the present situation nothing but a temporary derangement of the market which time will take care of. He will keep cool while the lard hog enthusiasts triumphantly shout "I told you so." He will liquidate his thick hogs while the American market is clamoring for them, at the same time carefully preserving the blood lines from which selects are bred. But unfortunately there are a large class of men who will denounce the whole business as a diabolical betrayal by the packers, sell out in disgust, or go back to the hog that once before brought Canadian bacon into disfavor.

The interests of hog raiser, packer, and of the country are identical and the sentiment of the Calgary meetings was that every avenue should be explored before radical changes in the present regulations are sanctioned.



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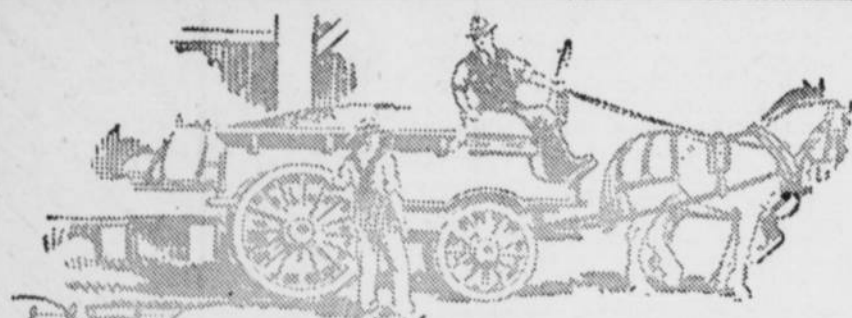
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The Men of Kildonan

By J. H. McCULLOCH

What Has Gone Before

After a series of heartless evictions for non-payment of rent, the inhabitants of the parish of Kildonan in the Scottish shire of Sutherland accepted the offer of a home in the wilderness from the Earl of Selkirk, who had visionary dreams of a colony on the banks of the Red River. Miles MacDonald, the Earl's agent, displayed a fine capacity for leadership but the group of would-be settlers soon felt the animosity of the fur trading company which regarded Western Canada as their special preserve. Fever on board the ship was the first of a new series of misfortunes to greet the colonists. Turner, captain of the ship, landed them at Fort Churchill instead of York Factory and immediately sailed away leaving them with no protection and with winter approaching. The tragic story of those trying months was told in the graves which marked their first camping place. Led by Miles MacDonald the settlers set out for a trying march over muskeg land. Here Donald Stewart nearly came to an untimely end in muskeg but for the assistance of pretty Bessie Sutherland who helped him. Owen Keveny, the Earl's Irish agent, met the colonists. Matters seemed no better, for the camp was in disorder and there was much ill-feeling. There was unmistakable evidence of traitors working at the fort against the new colonists but Keveny agreed to see that provisions would be supplied if sledges were sent forward to the Fort.

CHAPTER IX

Running the Gauntlet

NEXT morning Keveny and his party, saving Edwards, the surgeon, and one Finlay, vacated their big tent and set out for the Fort at Churchill. The surgeon, by Keveny's instructions, was left in watch over the camp; the man Finlay was quick to explain that his uncommon knowledge of the Hudson Bay territory made his presence a necessity. What motives actuated Keveny at this time I never learned, although it was said afterwards that he had gotten sharp words from the Earl soon after we left Sloop's Cove. It was decided that five men should go to the Fort for supplies, and MacCallum Mhor was nominated to lead the party. The brawny one named the men who were to go with him,—Colin Campbell, Thomas McKim, John Mackay, and myself. To me Miles Macdonell entrusted a bulky despatch, directing me to put it into the hands of the keeper of the stores at the Fort.

We were soon on our way, stumbling awkwardly at the outset as we strove with the crude snowshoes that the agent had taught us to make. But in time we found our stride, and plodding along in single file behind MacCallum Mhor, we came upon Fort Churchill at sundown. MacCallum Mhor sought out Keveny, who directed us to the storehouse. Here we encountered one Kenneth McRae, and straightway I put the agent's despatch into his hands.

At last our sledges were loaded, and this done, we made enquiries about lodgings for the night, which even then was drawing down about us. We were shown to an empty store-house adjoining the servant's quarters, and there left to our own devices. But before we had bedded down for the night we had found friends,—of a sort! Two pale-faced writers, Glasgow men not long out from Scotland, sought us out and plied us with questions, some of which concerned "the bonny red-haired lass." I could have cracked their senseless heads together, but for policy's sake kept my tongue and temper in close check. Yet, to do the carles justice, they said nothing ill of Bessie Sutherland, but rather otherwise. But to hear these smirking carles say that Bessie Sutherland's hair was red made my blood boil, for red it never was! True, it had a tinge that was deeper and richer than gold,—like burnished bronze under an unsteady light. There were times, too, when Bessie's lovely hair seemed to cast a sweet ruddy shadow over her forehead and ears,—but it was not red!

There was an ancient stove in our lodging-place, and in this the Glasgow men built a roaring fire. Then they fetched us a pot of tea, and warming to us more and more as the talk went round, one of them stole out presently and returned with a huge bottle of rum. Whereat I inwardly cursed Miles Mac-

donell for sending MacCallum Mhor to the Fort, with what reason we shall soon learn. At sight of the bottle the strong man of the Strath trembled in a most unmanly way, and when his hands closed on the neck of it he put it to his lips with feverish haste and drank deeply of the fiery brew. The effect of the draught was well-nigh magical,—MacCallum's stomach being empty. He waxed merry, and then uproarious, slapping the narrow backs of the Glasgow carles with such hearty violence that they were sore put to keep out of range of his flailing arms. Presently he began to upbraid the writers, calling them bloodless old women in breeks, whereupon one of the objects of his drunken raillery, rendered pugnacious and contrary by the liquor, took up the cudgels on his own behalf. The strong man thus crossed, flew into a rage, and hurled his bonnet in the writer's face. Yet the Glasgow man bandied words with our drunken leader right manfully, whereupon MacCallum, black with rage, grasped him by the seat of his baggy breeks and hurled him out of our lodgings, and having done this, the drunken giant stood swaying in the doorway, roaring his contempt for Glasgow and Ireland, and Glasgow writers and Keveny in particular.

Fearful of the consequences of his rashness, I laid my hand on his sleeve and sought to caution him. At the touch of my restraining hand he turned upon me like a mad bull, his arm raised threateningly.

"Go to your bed, 'ille," he said unsteadily as he saw who confronted him. "MacCallum she'll not be laying a hand on Ewen Stewart's boy."

At this juncture voices sounded outside, and the Irishman Keveny, stark and threatening, appeared in the doorway, a group of swarthy, unkempt men crowding curiously at his heels.

"What means this brawling!" demanded the Irishman, glaring at us through two black slits in his swart face.

MacCallum Mhor looked at the intruder, then laughed drunkenly in his face.

"Oho! Look what we have here," he roared. "It's the Irishman that tried his hand with the women folks when the men's backs were turned. Take a look at him, Donald! It's the soft heart he has for the red-haired ones. Leave us alone, Irishman. Just be going to your kennel, and stay there till I whistle."

As he spoke these foolish words, MacCallum Mhor swayed towards Keveny threateningly. Now Owen Keveny, whatever his faults, was not one to fall back before another man's violence. With a sharp cry to the men behind him, he flung himself headlong at MacCallum Mhor, and with a cunning thrust of his foot brought the drunken man to the floor with a resounding crash. In another moment the Highlander, foaming but impotent, was held fast by a dozen hands. At Keveny's order, handcuffs were hurriedly brought and MacCallum's hands were secured behind his back.

"By God! you lousy Scotch pauper, I'll teach you to throw your lip at Owen Keveny," snarled the Irishman, white to the eyes with rage. He turned swift upon the men who crowded curiously in the doorway.

"Get everybody out that can lay hand to a rope," he shouted, and at his order the ruffian, shouting gleefully, scattered into the darkness. We were not long in learning the meaning of Keveny's order. Shouts resounded among the buildings out-by, doors slammed, and presently a dozen men, all carrying pieces of thick ship's rope, came running to our door. Keveny, with a cocked pistol in his hand, stood guarding us.

"Take hold of the . . ." ordered Keveny, and the helpless and moldered MacCallum was jerked roughly to his feet by two evil-faced half-breeds. He was propelled outside, and while he

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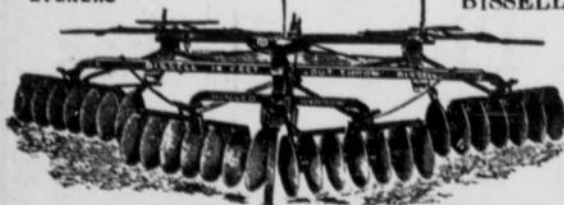
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stood unsteadily between the half-breeds, the other men formed themselves into a double line, man facing man. Lanterns were set on the snow covered ground along this human passageway, and as the brutish proceedings went forward, the half-breeds twirled their knotted ropes excitedly and set up a steady howling.

"All ready?" cried Keveny. A chorus of savage shouts answered him. He slammed the heavy door shut on us, shooting the big bolt on the outside. Then, as we stood mute and helpless in the darkness of our prison, the man-driver, in a voice harsh and vindictive, cried out: "Stand by the window and you'll see how Owen Keveny handles mutiny."

We rushed to the window. There, in the yellow light cast by the lanterns, stood MacCallum Mhor, dazed and helpless. Keveny, swinging a knotted rope as thick as a man's arm, walked directly up to the Highlander, and pointed down the line of dancing, howling men. Then stepping nimbly back, he rose on his toes and lashed his heavy rope fair across MacCallum's slack mouth. The Highlander was shoved roughly forward. There was a swishing and thudding of savagely wielded ropes, and we could see the prisoner staggering blindly down the passage of torture. Halfway he fell forward on his face, whereupon his assailants fell upon him with indescribable fury, kicking him and cursing each other evilly as they strove to get unhampered blows at their victim. I could stand no more of it, and crying weakly like a girl, I ran from the window and kicked furiously at the heavy door that imprisoned us. I was still impotently assaulting it when it was thrown open, and before I could utter a word, MacCallum Mhor, bloody and insensible, was cast roughly at my feet. Keveny, with his pistol pointed at us, kicked the bleeding figure that lay in the doorway. "Take your man," he panted. "I've taught him what it means to cross Owen Keveny. It's a lesson he'll carry the marks of for many a day."

So saying, he slammed the door in my face.

Poor MacCallum was a sorry sight indeed. His head was a clotted mass of bloody hair, and his face was bruised almost beyond recognition. With many a bitter curse upon the cowards who had so abused him, we bathed his head and face with cold water till he opened his eyes. For a long time he lay on his back, trembling from head to foot as if in the grip of a chill. Yet not a word did he utter, although we plied him with kindly-meant questions, and we began to think that he had been injured in his head. At last and long, however, he got weakly to his feet and staggered to the table. Taking up the bottle of rum, he sent it crashing through the window. Then he sank weakly down upon the blankets we had spread for him. He spoke then, the words coming thick and indistinct through his pulpy lips: "Another day, and the fair-play of Feinne! *Dia!* Another day, and the fair-play of Feinne!"

Over and over again he murmured these words, till, far on in the night, the sleep of exhaustion sealed his lips.

CHAPTER X

The Grey Devils of the North

We planned to set out upon our return journey at noon, so as to reach the camp before nightfall. The wind, however, gathered strength during the forenoon, and at the time appointed for our start the sun was riding deep in black, swift-moving clouds, and snow was driving out of the West. As the afternoon wore along, with no sign of the abatement of the storm, we resigned ourselves to another night at the Fort, and set about making ourselves comfortable. The room in which we were domiciled, being thick-walled, was soon warmed by the resinous logs that filled the stove, and at nightfall, with the hot glow of the fire on our faces, we laid ourselves down to sleep.

Our purpose was to set out for the camp in the early hours of the morning, the moon being full and clear at that time. I was awakened by Thomas

Turn to Page 48



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The Countrywoman

* Personal Naturalization

HERE is a certain resolution which has now become a hardy perennial at all conventions of the organized farm women of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. That resolution asks that a married woman may become a citizen in her own right. Since 1921, it has been passed annually by farm organizations in the provinces named. It has been passed by the interprovincial body, the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It has been passed by the Alberta legislature. It has been introduced into the Canadian House of Commons by private members, Miss Macphail and by J. L. Brown. It has been passed by a large number of women's organizations, among which special mention might be made of the National Council of Women.

Canada is not the only part of the British Empire seeking this reform of laws affecting citizenship. On February 18, 1925, the British House of Commons passed unanimously, without division, the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House a British woman should not lose or be deemed to lose her nationality by the mere act of marriage with an alien, but that it should be open to her to make a declaration of alienage." It is worth notice that on that occasion not a single member spoke against it.

One might well ask why the delay when there is such strong evidence of public support for a reform of our existing legislation governing citizenship.

In 1924 the Under-Secretary of State, in a letter addressed to H. E. Spencer, one of the federal members from Alberta, declared that: "there are insuperable difficulties in the way of the Canadian parliament introducing or passing legislation authorizing personal naturalization of married women." He pointed out that our Naturalization Act may be deemed legislation of the various units of the British Empire where it has been brought into force; it is also in the nature of a treaty between the United Kingdom and the dominions, and it is understood that none of the essential features of the act should be altered without a conference of the United Kingdom and the dominions upon the subject.

Last year an Imperial Conference was held at which the premiers and leading ministers of the dominions sat in consultation with the prime minister of the United Kingdom. Press reports of their dealing with this were most meagre. To date Hon. Mackenzie King has not advised Canadian women if any agreement was reached regarding legislation affecting the personal naturalization of married women.

Canada has now come to a place, where she must put legislation governing this matter upon her statute books. Our close proximity to the United States makes this matter imperative. In 1922, the Cable Act was passed in the United States which provides that the marriage of an American woman with a foreigner does not involve the loss of her original nationality, unless she formally renounces it; and it makes it necessary for a woman who marries an American citizen to become naturalized in her own right. Americans and Canadians quite frequently intermarry. A Canadian woman marrying an American immediately forfeits her right to be a British subject, but does not become an American citizen until she has fulfilled the necessary requirements.

The League of Nations, in its Committee of Experts for the Codification of International Law, has considered the question of nationality of married women and in a memorandum published a year ago points out that this reform requested might be regarded as a necessary change, that: "The current of modern opinion has had an influence on

nationality laws and the principle that a married woman should have the right to keep or acquire as she thinks fit (even for children who are in her charge) the nationality she prefers, irrespective of the nationality of her husband, is fully recognized as a unilateral or bilateral rule."

The "insuperable difficulties" in the way of dealing in a satisfactory manner with this matter seem to be largely of our own making. Up until 1870 a woman, if she married an alien, might retain her British nationality, if she so chose. And it is possible today for a woman, after marriage, if her husband decides to become a citizen of another country, to retain her British citizenship by declaration.



A Doukhobor woman spinning in British Columbia.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture at its annual meeting held in Winnipeg during the first week of April endorsed the following resolution which will be forwarded to the Dominion government: "That in the opinion of this council it shall be deemed possible for a woman residing in Canada, on marriage to an alien, to make declaration of alienage if she so desires."

Canada needs legislation governing this matter. There is no good reason why the Canadian House of Commons cannot pass legislation which will apply to citizens while they are resident in this country. How many more times have women to ask for this legislation before the government will set itself seriously to the task of implementing it?

Mental Survey of Children

From time to time efforts have been made to have surveys made of the mentally deficient, in the various provinces of Canada. It is realized that proper care and treatment of the mentally unfit is one of the first responsibilities that rests upon any community and also that the financing of mental institutions is a burden which is steadily increasing.

In 1924, in the city of Montreal, the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene decided to spend \$30,000 a year for five years with a view of bringing about a more humane method of treatment of the insane, the epileptic, and the mentally defective.

The Blackbird Passes By

By Laura Goodman-Salverson

A flash of black against an autumn sky,
A fluted cry, exultant, shrill and high,
The red-winged blackbird, singing, passes by.
Across the meadow tightly fenced around,
As if to keep its freedom safely bound,
He darts and dips toward the golden ground.
Upon a post he pauses just to see
The sun-bathed grasses stirring sombrely,
And flaps his wings with joy to be so free.
Out on the wire he sings, a coal-black king,
And flaunts the scarlet of his wondrous wing.
The seal of God who gave him voice to sing.
A flash of black against a crimson sky,
Into the sunset merging with his cry,
The red-winged blackbird, singing, passes by.

The province of Manitoba, assisted by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene is now attempting to have a mental survey taken of all the mentally defective children. This work is under the direction of Dr. Musgrove. Already clinics have been held at Brandon and Portage la Prairie, as well as Winnipeg. A number of the larger towns have been visited, and it is hoped to extend this work to the smaller towns and villages so that every child who is regarded as mentally below normal will have the services of an expert doctor, who is well fitted to advise the child's teachers and parents, what kind of care or treatment is most suited to his needs. The examiner is supplied free and the Public Health Department furnishes a nurse. All that has been asked of the community receiving this assistance is the actual travelling expenses of the clinic. The results of the visits has called forth enthusiastic support of many organizations of both men and women.

It is hoped, in this way to lay the foundations for a rational and comprehensive system for the care of the feeble-minded in Manitoba and on the foundations so laid to build constructively in the years that lie ahead.

Dr. E. C. Clark, associate medical director of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, writing some time ago, in Social Welfare, dealt with the subject of the prevalence of mental deficiency among children in Canada. On that occasion he wrote: "In surveys conducted by the Council throughout Canada, it has been found that in the majority of cities from Halifax through to Vancouver, approximately 2 per

cent. of our entire school population is definitely mentally defective, that is having an intelligence quotient of 75 or under, or those who at the best will never attain a mental age of more than 11 years. Certain cities vary from this 2 per cent. . . . great variations are found in different schools in the same community, for instance in the public schools of Toronto the majority of the schools average 1.2 per cent. In one school 11 per cent. of the children are definitely feeble minded; in another 10.7 per cent. and in two others 8 per cent. These latter districts are slum areas where the parents are chronically unemployed."

And again Dr. Clark wrote: "It is clear that the two main centres of mental deficiency are to be found in the slum areas of the cities and in those rural areas which have been abandoned by the better class of settler."

Manitoba has set for itself the task of finding out just how great is its problem. Once it knows what that is it will be on a fair road for dealing with it constructively. It is an effort which should receive the hearty support of those who are concerned in the welfare of the community in which they live.

Avoid Accidents

If there is a wee toddler in the house, one should be most careful when setting vessels containing hot water on a table or stove. Recently, news items in the daily press have told of the death on two different occasions of a little child who pulled a teapot of hot tea over on itself.

Children have a great desire to touch with their hands everything they see. An object set on table or stove, just within their reach, has a strong attraction for them, and they are almost certain to try to pull it off. The shock of the hot water and the scald which does damage to tender skin may have tragic consequences. The same warning might be made against setting a pail or tub of hot water on the floor. Children playing about are very apt to upset it or to stumble into it. A very little hot water is sufficient to cause a scald so serious that death may result.

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Helpful Hints

Gleaned from experience of
Guide readers

I have seen several good ideas advanced on how to fix a wood box so that it might be filled from out-doors, or in some other similar manner, so as to avoid musing the kitchen floor. I could not adopt any of these fixtures to my kitchen, so I hit upon the happy plan of making my wood-box movable. We put a set of four large sized, ball-bearing castors on the bottom of it (I got the castors for about 50 cents from a mail order house). We fastened them on with screw nails. My wood box now is pushed up to the door and the wood is dropped into it by someone who does not need to come farther than the doorstep. This is a great saving of labor in muddy weather.—Alberta H., Man.

With three large rooms with bare floors, I find the work of lifting the scrub pail and of washing them quite heavy. I had my husband make from some old pieces of wood a small platform large enough to hold the scrub pail, brush and soap. Four castors were fastened on it, one at each corner so that it rolls easily. I consider this "scrubbing platform" one of my best labor and time-savers.—Mrs. G. B. H., Sask.

I have a home-made colander which I made in the following manner. I took a molasses can and cut out the top and hammered down the edges until they were smooth. Using a large spike, I punctured holes in the bottom of the can about three-quarters of an inch apart. I was careful to make these holes from the inside out. When it was finished I used it for straining cooked grapes and found the skins and seeds did not pass through. I have used the outside of the colander as a grater when I wish to grate raw potatoes.—Mrs. S. O., Alta.

When I have a large number of buttonholes to make on children's underwear, such as waists, drawers and sleepers, I do them on the machine. I first stitch around the spot where I wish the buttonhole to appear and then I cut the hole. Sometimes I do the buttonhole afterwards by hand, but I find it is easier done if it is first outlined on the machine.—Mrs. C. H., Sask.

Sometimes mother has to act as surgeon to little daughter's dolly. Last Christmas my small daughter received a doll that opened and closed its eyes. In a short time the eyes became disconnected and dropped out. Having no plaster Paris on hand, I melted some sealing wax, held the eyes in place and poured it into the doll's head. When this hardened it kept the eyes in place. Of course they will not open and shut, but a wideawake dolly is better any day than an eyeless one.—M. L., Man.

When there are a number of children in a family it is sometimes difficult to keep their stockings separate. I marked the stockings belonging to each child with a certain color of yarn or with the owner's initials at the top of the leg. Each one is given a bag in which to keep his own stockings. In this way I am saved a lot of time and trouble helping them find their footwear.—Mrs. M. M. S., Alta.

When planting my garden I use a carton in which salt comes (the kind that has a metal spout on top). It is easier to walk up and down the rows with this carton in hand than it is to have to keep dipping one's hand into a package every now and then. Shaking it easily one is able to plant the seeds in uniform quantity without taking very long to do it.—N. Winter, B.C.

My kitchen was rather dark as there was only one window in it and it did not seem possible to have another. I had the upper panel of the door removed and glass put in it. Now I have a very bright kitchen.—Mrs. M. M. S., Alta.

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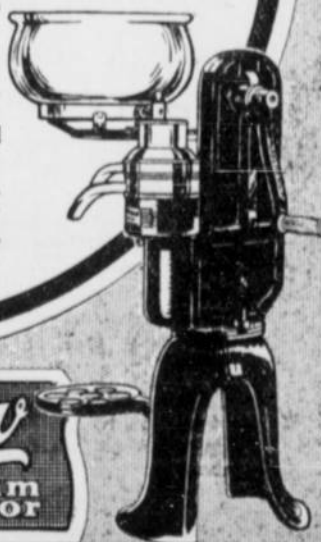
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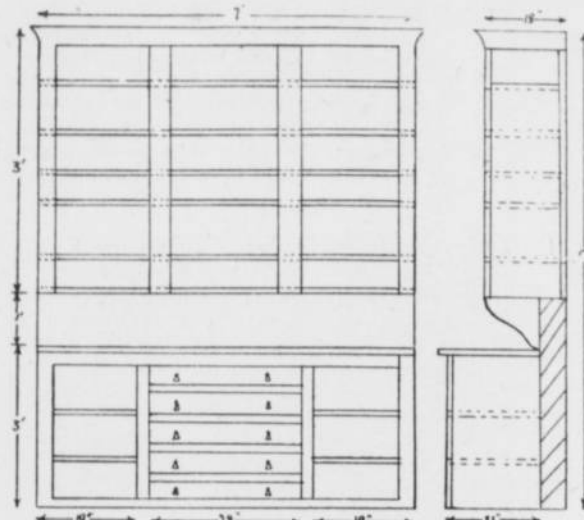
Ideas for the Home Carpenter

A few practical suggestions for home conveniences

BUILT-IN furniture is gaining in popularity year by year because it takes so little space and can be designed to meet each family's needs. A buffet built into the dining-room can be made a handsome piece of furniture at comparatively little cost. Some people like glass doors, but for ours we preferred plain wood, stained

and can be found very easily instead of having to rummage to the bottom of a deep drawer. The topmost depth holds flatware. Knives, forks, teaspoons, dessert spoons, carving set, etc., all have their own compartments which prevent them from playing tag with each other and becoming scratched.

When planning the partitions we arranged the silver on the bottom of the drawer in the most convenient manner and drew lines as a guide. Then the partitions were made of thin strips nailed together so that all would lift out at once. This is a tremendous saving in work when cleaning the drawer, for there are only four corners to deal with instead of 56, as would be the case if the partitions were stationary. To prevent scratching I pasted green felt or baize on to the bottom of the drawer and on the dividing walls as well. This is not as difficult as it sounds, but requires a little time and patience. The combined capacity of the drawers is 22 square feet. — Margaret M. Speechly.



A built-in buffet

and waxed and find it very satisfactory. Of course, it is necessary to use well-seasoned lumber of a good quality if you want a nice-looking buffet. Ours is situated so that dishes can be put in from the kitchen side as soon as they are dried, merely by opening the sliding doors over the sink and draining board. When wishing to set the table in the dining-room the dishes and silver are right at hand, and the work can be done in a jiffy.

To make our buffet we cut a hole in the wall, 7 ft. x 9 ft., but the size depends on one's particular needs. Ours is built up to the ceiling to prevent dust from accumulating on the top and to give extra storage space. When only a narrow strip of wall is available a shorter buffet would probably look better. Owing to the height of the upper section we have two sets of doors and in the top part I keep things used only occasionally. In the dining-room the doors open outwards but in the kitchen the doors are sliding. To avoid confusion the doors are not shown in the drawing. The top division includes the two uppermost shelves.

The spacing of the shelves varies according to their use. The bottom one is just right for a dozen dinner plates, soup plates, dessert plates, several platters and the bread board. In planning your buffet, measure a pile of a dozen and leave enough space for removing them easily. The next shelf is arranged so that cups hang on hooks from the under side of the shelf above, with piles of a dozen saucers, bread and butter plates and fruit saucers underneath. Further along are pitchers of various kinds. The narrow shelf above holds vegetable dishes, casseroles and other shallow vessels. In the lower part of the cabinet are more shelves that are useful for storage or for things needed at every meal. Altogether the buffet contains 60 square feet of shelving.

Notice that the drawers are all shallow instead of deep. This arrangement is very satisfactory because linens can be kept in good con-

dition and can be found very easily instead of having to rummage to the bottom of a deep drawer. The topmost depth holds flatware. Knives, forks, teaspoons, dessert spoons, carving set, etc., all have their own compartments which prevent them from playing tag with each other and becoming scratched.

Use of Window Space

My bedroom is a long narrow one with a window in the end of it. I had a clothes closet built on one side of the window and shelves for linen on the other side. A window seat under the window, the top of which lifts off, completed my altered window corner. This arrangement gives a bay window effect since I have curtains on the

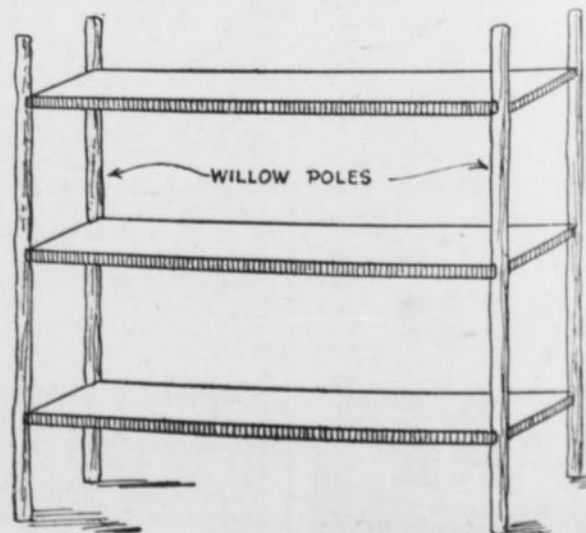


Extra closet space

clothes closet, seat and window of one kind of material. I used a pink chintz with a little blue flower. The bedroom walls are blue. Both the clothes closet and the linen closet run the full height of the room. The shelves in the latter were placed 10 inches apart. — Mrs. M. L. M., Sask.

Book Shelf

It is very easy to make a good book shelf which is both convenient and attractive. Take four straight willow stakes about two or three feet long, peel



A handy book shelf

and varnish them. Then take four boards and plane them smooth. make three or four grooves in the stakes depending upon the number of shelves you wish to have in your set. Fit the boards into these grooves. Screw or nail the boards in place. H. M., Alta.

Making the House Shine

Methods for cleaning windows, walls and silver—How to get good results

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

WHEN the brilliant spring sun comes pouring in, windows always look dull and dingy, and the whole house seems to need polishing up. Not that most people go in now-a-days for semi-annual volcanic upheavals like their foremothers, but all the same there are certain things that must be done when spring announces its arrival.

After trying various methods for cleaning windows, I have found that the best results are secured by using clear warm water and two pieces of chamois—or even one piece will do if you haven't two. Wring out one chamois very tightly, wipe one pane at a time and then dry with the other chamois. This method is less tiring than any other I know of and produces the finest polish. Absolutely no lint is left by the chamois and even though the second piece becomes damp, it still continues to absorb water without streaking in the slightest. As kitchen windows often have a thin film of grease you'll find it a help to add a little household ammonia to the water. If the panes are very dusty on the outside it pays, no matter what method you employ, to wipe them off with soft paper or an old cloth. On a particularly bad spot you may need to use a scouring agent.

When cleaning windows I carry in my apron pocket a putty knife or a broken kitchen knife for removing old paint spots. I also find it a good plan when doing upper windows, to carry the water in a small pail as it is difficult to hold a bowl when climbing a ladder. This way of cleaning glass is excellent for mirrors and pictures as it leaves no lint, but of course the chamois must be wrung very dry so that no water can possibly seep in. A good combination is a chamois for wiping the panes and a rubber "squeeze" for removing the moisture. This is how professional window cleaners do the job.

New Life for Blinds

The blinds are almost sure to need some attention. If they are dingy looking and yet in good condition, a coat of flat oil paint thinned with turpentine will give them a new lease of life. Of course they must be dusted on both sides first of all. Both this and the painting should be done on a flat surface so there will be no danger of cracking. Apply the paint evenly and allow the blind to dry thoroughly before rolling it up. Some uncolored shades can often be renovated by rubbing evenly with art gum. Do not wipe blinds with a damp cloth or wash them as streaking is almost sure to result. Grease spots can often be removed by gasoline. If the spring of the blind seems to have lost its pep, don't "monkey around" with a buttonhook or some other tool. Simply roll up the blind by hand very firmly and evenly and replace it in the brackets. Pull it down and notice the difference. If this is not sufficient, repeat the process. When the lower part of the blind becomes worn, cut off as much as possible without shortening it too much, and then tack this end on to the roller. In the good end make a casing for the window stick, using the machine.

Paperhangers and decorators have a way of washing painted walls that they claim beats all others. I have not experimented with it myself as I have no painted walls at present, but it is so highly recommended that I'll pass it on to you. Two buckets of warm water and a calomine brush or a sponge are necessary for the job. Into one put five tablespoons of any reliable washing

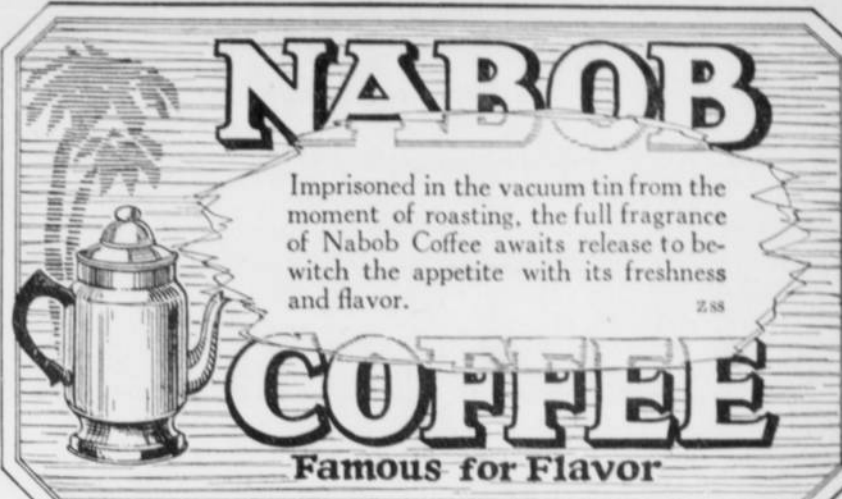
powder and stir well. Apply this with a brush or sponge to a stretch of wall five feet in width or less. Commence at the bottom of the wall—not at the top—and work up to the ceiling. If you start from the top there will be unsightly trickles. Don't scrub, but apply the soapy water freely and do not let it dry on the wall. As soon as the whole stretch has been coated, rub with the brush any dirty spot, but do not concentrate too much on any particular area.

With the clear water wash off the first application before it has a chance to dry. This time work from the top downwards. Protect the baseboard with a few folds of cloth before starting operations. When one stretch is finished, move on to the next. The experts claim this method is much easier than any other, it cleans the paint more evenly and makes a good job of walls that are very soiled. The secret of success lies in using the right amount of washing powder to cut the film of dirt, in preventing the soapy water from drying on the wall, in working from the bottom upwards and in avoiding rubbing in patches.

Spring sunshine also has a way of calling attention to furniture that is dull or "fogged." This condition is nearly always due to using too much furniture polish and is not hard to correct. First dip a cloth in very hot water and wring it out lightly. If you wear rubber gloves the heat will not hurt your hands. Wipe each piece of furniture with the cloth and before it becomes cool dip it in the hot water again. Always wring it as dry as possible. You will be surprised how this treatment improves the appearance of the wood especially on the arms of chairs where a black substance often collects. This is chiefly dirt and unnecessary furniture polish. When once you have removed the film of "fog," resolve never again to be so generous with polish. When it is poured straight on to a cloth it is so easy to apply too much. After wiping the furniture, restore its gloss with a duster specially treated with a mixture of turpentine, boiled linseed oil and coal oil.

Cleaning Silver

If your silver needs polishing don't use polish and a vast amount of elbow grease in the old laborious way, but try the electrolytic method once, and I know you'll be pleased with the results. The name suggests something elaborate, but it isn't. Choose a large enamel pan and in the bottom place an old aluminum pie plate or a strip of zinc which has been well scoured with steel wool or a friction powder. Measure the water you put into the pan, and for every quart add a teaspoon of baking or washing soda and a teaspoon of salt. Bring the water up to boiling point and then put in the silver, letting each article come in contact with the plate or with a piece of silver that is resting on it. Keep the water boiling and notice how fast the tarnish disappears. About three minutes does the trick unless the silver is badly tarnished, in which case leave it in the solution longer. Remove the clean pieces, wash in warm soapy water and rinse in clear hot water. I find the newer method a great saving of labor. It is suitable for flat ware and holloware, provided the handles or knobs are not ivory, bone or ebony. Such pieces must be done in the old way. Oxidized or "Dutch" or "German" silver should never be cleaned by the electrolytic method as the grey finish will be removed by it.



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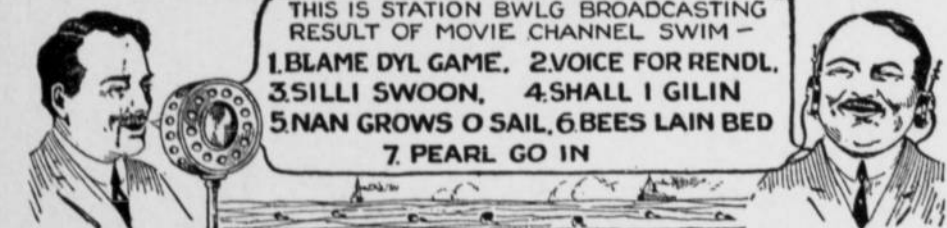
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Making a Neat Pocket

Directions for a difficult bit of sewing

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

POCKETS are made for use and beauty, and the costumes of the present day—for grown-ups as well as children—usually boast of at least one. Fashion decrees the kind of pocket we shall wear; they may be large, small, plain, or very much decorated, but in general they fall into two classes, the patch pocket and the set in pocket.

The placing of the patch pocket is very important. Always smooth the material carefully, press the pocket, then place it correctly, and at a becoming position for the figure. Pin it before basting, so that it cannot draw or tighten. When the stitching is done, turn and stitch back for an inch on each side to prevent the pocket tearing away from the garment. Always pull the thread ends through, and tie them securely on the wrong side.

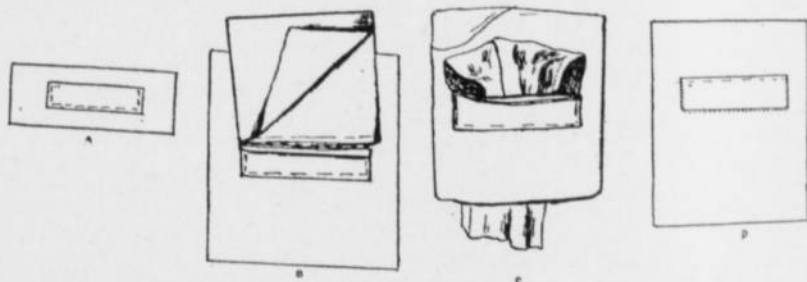
The patch pocket with a point may be cut to have the point lap over or the point section may be cut as a separate piece with a seam across the top. The essential thing, is to make the turn of the stitched portion very even, and keep the point absolutely true. Pockets must qualify for trimming, before serving for utility.

When applying the pocket to the dress it should be stitched on the extreme outside edge of the pocket, but may have a second row of stitching one-eighth inch in, which would serve as a trimming. Allow long thread ends at the beginning, so that your needle may be threaded, and the top ends of the pocket made more secure from the

or little flap, while some dresses look better with the plain set-in pocket.

To make the plain set-in pocket mark the place indicated on the pattern for the pocket slit, with colored thread. Cut the pocket one inch wider than the marking, by 10 inches long. Put the right side of the pocket to the right side of the dress, the upper edge of the pocket one inch above the line of colored basting. Mark the line of the slit through the pocket with running stitches. Stitch by machine, all round the marking for the slit, one-sixteenth inch from the running stitches, making square corners at each end. Start stitching in the middle of the pocket rather than the ends so that there will be no break in stitching at the corners, which helps to keep the edge secure. Cut the slit on line of basting and diagonally into corners, and turn the pocket through to the wrong side of the blouse. Baste closely all round the edge of the slit, letting the material of the pocket slip over enough to form a narrow piping. Stitch close to lower edge of the slit. Fold the pocket in half with all edges even, and stitch along upper edge of the slit. Stitch a seam at the side of the pocket and overcast all raw edges. The end of the pocket may be finished with bar-tacks, or arrow-heads.

To make a pocket with a welt, cut a piece of material for the welt the width of the pocket and twice the width of the welt itself, about 2½ inches (ill. A), fold in half, right side together, and stitch along ends. Turn



wrong side. Before stitching a pocket on press it thoroughly after basting in place.

Box-plaited pockets are often used on little boys suits, or tailored dresses. To make this type of pocket, first decide how wide the plait should be and make it as a plain tuck in the direct centre of the piece. Then press it open to obtain the box plait. Stitch a lengthwise band along the right side and whip it back on the wrong.

The set-in pocket is a very popular method of trimming dresses and suits to-day. Some are made with a welt,

right side out and baste all around. Now sew raw edges of welt to garment below the slash line, and one edge of the pocket piece above the slash line (ill. B). Slash along the line indicated, and diagonally into each corner.

Draw pocket piece through slash to wrong side of garment (ill. C). Turn welt up, stitch close to the edges, and lower edge close to the seam (ill. D). Turn the garment to the wrong side. Turn the pocket piece up, and sew other edge to raw edges of welt. Stitch all around pocket piece and trim edges.

Filling the Cookie Jar

Some of my favorite small cake recipes which others may wish to use

By MARY B. GRASSICK

COOKIES and small cakes have a very decided value for the housewife. Unlike the soft cake they do not have to be used fresh. Many of them are nicer after standing for a time, so they can be made when the work is a little slack, and you have them on hand for busy times or emergencies.

Being easily carried and handled they are a valuable addition to the lunch basket, and served with the afternoon cup of tea they are dainty and appetizing. The following recipes are all choice and can be relied upon, with the exception of the first two, they may be kept for weeks. A crock or a closely-covered earthenware dish is the best receptacle for keeping them in.

Cream Cookies

1½ c. of thick, sour cream
1½ c. of white sugar
1 egg
½ tsp. of salt

1 tsp. each of soda and cream of tartar
1 tsp. caraway seed
Flour to make a soft dough. Roll quite thick. This makes a substantial cookie and is excellent for the lunch basket.

Cinnamon Cookies

1 egg and 1 c. of white sugar, beaten together
1 c. sour cream
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. each of soda and cream of tartar

Add flour until as stiff as can be stirred. Drop pieces about half the size of an egg into a mixture of four teaspoons of white sugar and one of cinnamon. Roll in the sugar until no longer sticky and place well apart on a buttered tin. Bake in a moderate oven. The cream cannot be too rich for these.

Lemon Biscuits

3 c. white sugar
1 c. butter
2 c. sweet milk
2 eggs
1 tsp. oil of lemon
1 oz. baker's ammonia

Cream butter and sugar and add eggs well beaten. Dissolve ammonia in milk and add with the lemon. Use flour to make a stiff dough and roll rather thick.

Oatmeal Cakes

1 c. butter
1 c. (scant) brown sugar
3 c. of rolled oats
1 c. of flour sifted with ½ tsp. soda

Cream butter and sugar and add the rest of the ingredients. Wet with cold water. Roll very thin.

Looking Your Best

Care of clothing, cleanliness and attention to detail give an air of distinction
By ANNE DEANE

DOWN in the heart of every woman is that inborn desire to look her best, both at home and when she sallies forth to town or to a meeting—and what is more, she owes it to herself and her family to be well groomed. Fortunately this love of smartness does not entail spending money, but it certainly requires attention to details.

Amongst your own friends there is sure to be at least one who on all occasions appears trim and smart and yet does not have a new dress or hat any oftener than her neighbors. If you were to ask for her recipe she would be certain to tell you that she is a firm believer in selecting garments made on good lines and in taking care of them, right from the very first. No matter how expensive clothing is, it will soon lose its distinctiveness unless it is well treated. I am not going to advocate spending a lot of time on your wardrobe—far from it. However, if you really want to look your best be sure to put your coat or dress on a hanger as soon as you take it off. It is no more trouble to do this than to hang it on a peg and the result of such care is well worth while. Nothing looks so bad as a peg mark in the back or the arm of a garment. Suits and dresses worn only occasionally need cotton bags to protect them from dust. These save you time in the end because the garments are ready to put straight on without any brushing. Hats, too, retain their freshness and good style if kept in boxes, while, if hung on a nail or thrown hastily on to the shelf they soon look dowdy.

Importance of Detail

Neatness in every detail is all important to anyone who wishes to be well groomed. I find it is a good plan to sew on all domes and hooks with a buttonhole stitch, as this prevents them from coming off for a long time. On occasions when I buy a dress I go carefully over the fastenings and usually find them rather badly put on, so buttonhole them before wearing the garment. It is impossible to achieve smartness when clothing is pinned together. Trimmings, too, must be all there since a button missing or hanging by a thread can spoil the whole effect of an otherwise smart dress. Collars and cuffs, if you wear them, should always be immaculately clean and put on straight. The hem line can either make or mar your appearance, so be sure that your dresses and skirts hang properly all around. Certain materials need watching frequently as some stretch more than others and sag in an annoying way. A long mirror is a great help in securing a well groomed look. The length of a skirt is important and should be just right for the wearer. Ankle length was smart in the past, but not so today. The opposite extreme is just as bad and is most unbecoming to most women, so you just have to determine for yourself how long your skirts should be. If you wish to dress smartly make a point of brushing and pressing outer garments regularly and removing spots and stains immediately.

Whatever happens don't neglect your footwear. It may require a minute or two for keeping your shoes polished, but it pays to treat them to a shine in order to keep them from getting scuffed. As soon as you take them off slip shoe-trees into them so that their original smart lines can be retained. If you have a tendency to wear down your heels, have them repaired before they show signs of getting out of shape. I wear rubber heels all the time, and when they commence to wear on one side I reverse them, thus securing full use from the rubber and also retaining the neatness of the shoes. Laces, of course, should be renewed if they break, for knots look sloppy and make it hard to put on the shoes. The way you wear your stockings is an indication of smartness or otherwise. Full-fashioned hose which fit the best, and are worn

by all well dressed women, have a seam up the centre back which should always be vertical. A crooked seam is a sign of careless dressing, so it is well worth while to pay attention to this detail. The custom of wearing light hosiery with oxfords and slippers has become widespread. In order to look your best it is necessary for them to be spotless. Frequent changes of stockings especially in hot weather are essential to attractiveness.

Point about Undergarments

Underwear that fits well has a great deal to do with smartness, so it pays to buy union suits made on good lines. When making other types of undergarments select patterns and materials that will allow the clothing to hang smoothly without bunching. For the modern one-piece dress, a costume-slip is absolutely essential, because an ordinary undershirt pinned at the waist makes it impossible to secure good lines. Two very important pieces of clothing are the corset and brassiere which in reality are the foundation of all good dressing. Well groomed women make a practice of having these garments fitted knowing that much of their comfort and charm depend upon securing the right kind of support.

Needless to say it is impossible to be well groomed without cleanliness from head to toe. Any bodily odor is unpleasant and repelling and should be prevented by frequent washing of the entire body. There are on the market, harmless preparations that destroy the odor of perspiration but if it is very profuse, it is wise to wear shields to protect dresses from almost certain ruin. Dress shields should always be sewn in place securely and need regular care to keep them in good condition. It goes without saying that in order to be well groomed, fingernails must be clean. I find that on a farm it is not a difficult matter to keep my hands in good condition provided I wear gloves when doing rough work and use a nail brush and file regularly. Then there's the question of face powder. If you must use it, put it on evenly and leave no dabs on your face or neck. See that none of it brushes off on to your cloth dresses where it will leave an ugly grey line on the collars. Nattiness depends upon such details as these.

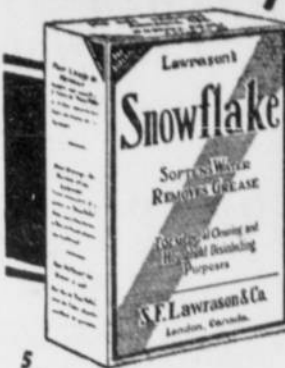
Hair and Hat

If you observe people who are habitually well groomed you will notice that their heads are always tidy, regardless of whether their tresses are bobbed or long. If your hair is short do have it cut regularly, because nothing is worse than a sloppy bob. On the other hand if it is long, dress it in the most attractive way and use a hair net to keep stray locks from making you look untidy. Use invisible hair pins for holding in place the short ends around your neck. Be sure to wash your hair often enough to keep it in good condition.

When you buy a hat be sure that you get one that suits your particular type of face. Nothing quite so detracts from beauty as the wrong style of hat. Nowadays women can buy hats that have good lines at very reasonable prices. Elaborate trimmings are not in good taste. If your hat is trimmed simply you will be able to wear it on many occasions and with different dresses and yet look smartly dressed. Choose a shade of straw or other material that will blend well with the dresses you intend to wear.

In addition to the various points mentioned, smartness depends on being suitably garbed for the occasion. A silk gown and a "dress" hat worn at a picnic is quite out of place, while a sports outfit is just the thing. When travelling, fussy clothes are entirely out of keeping, but a tailored costume gives an air of distinction that stamps a person as well-dressed. Good carriage is necessary if anyone is to look her best, since slouching or slumping spoils the appearance of clothing that is good in line and is well kept. Becoming colors also add attractiveness by bringing out the good points of the face and hair.

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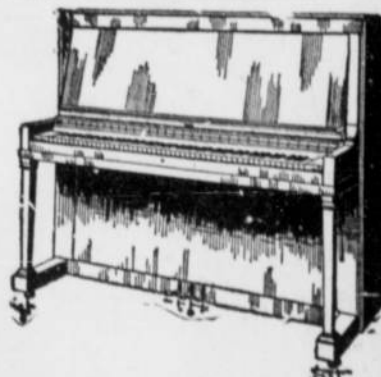
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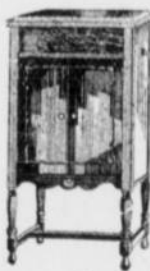
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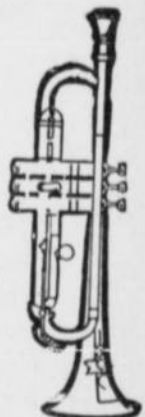
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Tub Gardening

Plan for a bit of beauty this spring

By SHEILA MARRYAT

TO make a beautiful garden, however small, requires time and considerable work. Very few farm women have any surplus time and yet the majority long for a few flowers. Often have I sorrowed for my little flower friends when I have passed some drab farm house where there is a path up from the gate with an attempt at a flower border on either side. Brave little flowers are striving for an existence in a dry and thirsty land. I have felt cross sometimes, when passing such a house, that people should be so stupid as to think flowers need no more care than that and yet anybody who tries to grow a flower anywhere is, surely desirous of something better, of a little more beauty in their lives.

That is why I want to talk a little about tub gardening. Lovely results can be obtained with a small amount of labor and time. Now is the time to begin thinking about it. A really surprising variety of plants will grow successfully in boxes or tubs.

It is not really essential what you use as long as the box or tub is deep enough to hold a good layer of soil. I have used small oil tubs and salt tubs cut in half. By our kitchen door I had an old barrel churn last summer filled with sweet scented double stocks. How lovely it was to get a whiff of their exquisite fragrance as one passed in and out during the day's work.

If possible it is best to paint these tubs on the outside as it adds to their appearance and lasting qualities. Use a color that harmonizes with the plants. A sage or apple green is very satisfactory. The inside of the tub or box should be charred. Drainage must be provided by boring a series of holes in the bottom. The holes are covered with a layer of broken china or crockery. Then some leaves or coarse fibrous soil. This drainage is very important.

Soil Must be Friable

The soil should be rich but friable. It should not cake when wet. I use the ordinary loam off the field for the principal portion and add some leaf mold and well rotted cow manure. Sand should be used if the loam is of a clayey nature. Get your hands into these ingredients (any garden lover will enjoy this; it is a splendid test for a real or sham gardener) and mix them thoroughly. When this is done tramp the soil well down in the tubs. The soil for planting should have the requisite amount of moisture, for if too dry or too wet the plants will not thrive. A good guide is to take a handful of soil and press it tightly together. It should be sufficiently moist to retain its shape, and yet dry enough to crumble to pieces when rubbed.

As to what to grow, that will be more or less a matter of choice. I would give preference to seeds that can be started in the house. You can get flowers so much earlier in this way. When these are set out it is wise to protect them with tin cans from the hot sun for the first few days till they have taken root. A tub of double stocks is a great joy not only for the scent but the color is so refreshing. When you are hot and tired while cooking it is lovely to take a peep at it through the kitchen window, "a real refreshment" as my small boy once said. Petunias also do very well. Then if you want an especially gay one on the south side, plant some climbing nasturtiums. A very effective way for this tub is to place it on something about three feet from the ground and let the nasturtiums fall over the sides. The bees will glory in this tub. You can never feel lonely if you can hear their hum. Then be sure to grow some creepers up your house. Scarlet runner beans and wild cucumber are splendid for this and are very rapid growers. They will soon transform an ugly wall or wood shed into a beauty spot. Canary Vine is very pretty but is more delicate and does not give such a profusion of growth. Sweet peas will also do, well in a tub if the season is not too hot.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words.

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50-cent packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50 cents for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stand back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 438, Waterloo, Iowa.
Send me the [] 50-cent regular size (or [] \$1.00 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50 cents (or \$1.00). (P.O. money order, express money order or currency acceptable.)

Name _____
Town _____
Prov. _____
R. F. D. _____
Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

Fruit in the Peace River

By W. D. ALBRIGHT

Dominion Experiment Sub-station, Beaverlodge, Alberta

IN 1916, 54 bushes of red, white and black currants were set out on the Dominion Experimental Sub-station, Beaverlodge. Fifty-three started and still stand a thrifty row. The young plants were received from Ottawa and represented six specimens each of fairly hardy varieties. Among the five kinds of reds were Fay's Prolife and Wilder, which killed back considerably the first few years and bore little fruit. Latterly they have tip-killed very little and bear annually increasing crops of fine fruit. The improvement has been largely attributed to the growing height of the wind shelter to the west of them, though milder winters may be another factor.

Commencing in 1917, the New Red Dutch, Victoria Red and Cumberland Red have borne uninterruptedly, and in 1926, the yields per bush were 6.6 from New Red Dutch (which has in other years usually headed the list); 8.4 pounds from Cumberland Red; 12.3 from Victoria Red; 3.48 pounds from Fay's Prolife, and 7.6 from Wilder. The highest yield of reds so far obtained was 15.6 pounds per bush from New Red Dutch, in 1924.

The whites surpassed themselves in 1926, the White Cherry O. 550 averaging 15.7 pounds per bush. In other gardens also 1926 proved to be a white currant year.

The blacks seem pretty hardy, but do not bear so heavily as the reds. Some tip-killing occurred in the very mild winter of 1925-26, suspected to be due to starting of the sap and swelling of the buds in mid-winter when it was so warm that pussy willows opened in January in favored locations. They averaged only about one and a half pounds per bush.

The canes of raspberries were injured by a June snow storm, which bore them to earth, but a sixteen-rod row of Herberts yielded at the rate of 1,437 pounds per acre, fruiting from July 14 until early September.

Strawberries have not been given a proper chance to demonstrate what they can produce, but the Early Dakota has never failed since 1919 to winter perfectly, and to produce some fruit. Dry early-summer weather is the chief limiting factor in cropping.

Ten young bushes of Oregon Champion gooseberries have commenced to fruit and about seven quarts were picked.

A 20-rod row of saskatoons yielded 141 quarts of fruit and certainly half went to waste and to feed birds. The saskatoon is a great asset to an apiary.

Sandcherries fruited less abundantly than sometimes and did not ripen all their fruit. As a rule the sandcherry

is very prolific. Champa sandcherries bear a much improved drupe, but do not quite ripen, as a rule.

A Beauty crab apple bloomed and set fruit but unfortunately the clinging June snow storm broke off the top of this tree. Nigra plums also blossomed for the first time.

Beyond any doubt the Peace River farmer who chooses a suitable location for his home may grow all the small fruit he needs and there are hopes of the fruits succeeding too.

Should Have Started Fruit Sooner

When I started with Champion straw-berries I got 50 plants from two sources in Manitoba. Quite a few of the plants died as some had already turned black when they arrived. We plucked the blooms off until the first of July or later and what berries we did get were just fine, but I have decided that I have had mine too close to my wind break or trees.

Now, with my plum trees, crab apple trees, cherry trees, I did exactly the same thing, that was, I put them too close to the other trees. This was the first lot I got from you, also the rabbits treated them badly the first winter. They were doing fine when a hail storm came along and did quite a lot of damage. Then I got another bunch of trees from The Guide, and some from another source. I planted these well out from the windbreak and they did splendidly. I had them in only one year when three of these gave me enough fruit so we could try them. I can say for the Sapa and Opata plum that they are just fine for eating. We did not get any cherries but lots of bloom and I think the reason was it was too dry just at the time when the fruit was forming.

Currants and gooseberry bushes do well here. I planted some in 1925, and had to prop up some of the currant bushes in 1926 owing to the amount of fruit on them and by the way I have never seen better red and white currants in my life, also the gooseberries were the best I have seen in Canada.

Raspberries succeed here. No trouble to grow them if one has a good windbreak. My own is one of the best. There are a few very good ones in this part of the country which is situated straight south of Uren on the C.P.R. main line.

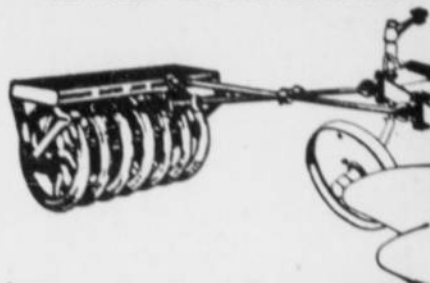
Now just a word for the trees on the farm. They certainly are a good protection also add to the appearance of a place. I planted these some 300 trees in my windbreak. My only regret is that we did not give trees and fruit a trial 10 years before we did.—Mark Smith, Droxford, Sask.



Victoria Red Currants at the Beaverlodge station. Six bushes yielded 75 pounds 1 ounce in August 1926.

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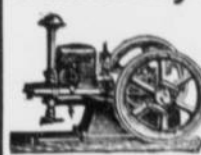
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Hardy Cherry Plums

Sapa and Opata are two of Dr. Hansen's very best hardy cherry plums, and are hardy all over prairies. Usually begin bearing year after planting and annually thereafter. Excellent for eating raw, canning and jam. Nothing better for garden. Must be planted in pairs to cross pollinate. Pruned for planting. Two of each for \$3.25; three of each \$4.65; six of each \$8.75. Ten of each \$14.00, prepaid.

Three of the world's best peonies, Festiva Maxima, Edulis Superba, Felix Crousse, for \$2.50, two of each \$4.75, postpaid.

Tartarian honeysuckle, best of all shrubs for the prairie. Very hardy and very beautiful crimson. 85 cents each; two for \$1.60; three for \$2.25, prepaid. Planting instructions to all purchasers. Cash with order.

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Gooseberries, per doz. 2.50
Strawberry Rhubarb, per doz. 1.50
Wild Plums, 4 for60
Hybrid Plums, on native roots, each .75
Rocky Mountain Cherries, 2 year bushes, each .50
Hardy Hybrid Apples, each60
Transcendent Crabs, each75
Caragana, 4 to 6 ins., 100 for 1.50
Maple Seedlings, 12 to 18 ins., 100 for 1.50
Peonies, each 50c. Virginia Creeper, 4 for 50c. Iris, 3 for 50c. Lilac, each25
Honeysuckle, each50
Russian Willow cuttings, 100 for 1.00
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Windbreak and Garden

In the issue of March 1, Mrs. Viola M. Brown gave an account of how she prepares her garden in a dry section. The trouble on our farm is to get ground prepared in the spring as the boss will not stop a 12-horse outfit to prepare a garden.

I have half of my garden summer-fallowed every summer. I have a double row of Caragana trees through the center to catch the winter snow. When the weather gets warm I get one of the horses hitched to a section of harrows and in a short time my garden is ready for the garden drill. In a short time my seeds are in the warm soil. I plant all of my vegetables, except onions, in rows three feet apart and use a horse and cultivator to keep down the weeds and that saves a lot of hard work with the hoe and by not letting any weeds go to seed. I have only those that drift in with the snow during the winter to contend with. We have a good wind break on the west, trees we got from the government and planted in 1920. If every farmer would plant a good grove of trees around his buildings it would make a great difference in the looks of the landscape.

In the planning of your tree planta-

tion, make allowance for a snow trap (four or five rows of trees planted about three rods outside of the main bunch of trees) it makes an ideal place for strawberries and other small fruit trees and shrubs. It is a good plan to have a strip of land outside of the trees about 12 or 14 feet wide to plow and keep the grass from getting into the trees.

One day this winter when the snow was drifting, I noticed that the snow was not drifting over the field in the leeward of our trees until the side drifts got more than a mile beyond the grove. —J. T. Moscrip, Major, Sask.

Improves on Bulletin Advice

Having had some experience with strawberry growing, I would like to call the attention of the beginner to a few points which I consider very important, but which are not mentioned in the government bulletins on strawberry growing.

When the plants have been shipped from a distance they are very delicate, and a large number of them will die unless they are planted very carefully. The parcel containing the plants should be opened immediately and the roots soaked in cold water for about one hour before planting. This will help to

restore the moisture lost during transit.

The method of planting suggested in the government bulletins is as follows: "A man takes the spade and opens a hole by forcing the spade into the ground pressing it forward and backward. He then withdraws the spade and a boy places a plant in position and the man presses the soil firmly against it with his foot." I find this method absolutely unsatisfactory when the plants have been shipped from a distance.

I received strawberry plants from a distance last spring and planted as follows with excellent results: Dig a hole deep enough to freely admit the roots of the plant; with the hands make one side of the hole straight and vertical; spread the roots of the plant out like a fan and lay them against the wall thus formed; fill the hole with thoroughly moist soil, packing firmly against the roots; do not pack the soil too tight so as to exclude all air out of the soil, especially if the land is wet. Be careful that no dry soil comes in contact with the roots. If the soil is rather dry, I pour a quart of water into the hole after it is nearly filled with soil. When the ground has been levelled all around the plant no roots

should be exposed to the air; nor should the crown be covered with soil.

The roots of the plants must not be allowed to lie exposed to the sun and air while planting. I take a bunch of one or two dozen plants at a time and lay the roots in the folds of a wet rag to be carried about the field.

A strawberry grower writing in The Guide last year recommended that the plants be covered for the first week after planting with straw or hay containing no seed. I tried this last spring and found it very good. It shades the delicate plants from direct sunlight and prevents the evaporation of moisture from the soil around the plants. I think this should always be done when the plants have arrived from a distance, although this is not mentioned in the government publications. —H. E., Manitoba.

Grow Canary Feed in Garden

After reading a very interesting article on canaries in The Guide, I feel it is incumbent on me to assure readers that there is not the slightest reason why any farmer who keeps canaries should pay 25 cents a pound for birdseed. Why people will stand for these extortions passes my comprehension.

The seed of Canary Grass (*Phalaris canariensis*) which is the staple food of canaries, can be grown easily in western farm gardens. You can plant it with a hoe, cut it with a butcher knife, thresh it on a kitchen table with a small flail, winnow it in the wind or with a woman's fan, and clean it with a flour sieve. Western grown canary seed is very large, plump, and of brilliant lustre; or at least that grown at Subrosa is.

An ordinary mixture of birdseed contains a lot of "rape seed." I have not tried this because I grow cabbage seed and there is a law of nature against growing summer rape and cabbage seed on the same farm. I do not doubt that rape seed—not Dwarf Essex—but *Brassica campestris*, can be grown easily. It might become a weed—but not likely. I believe the cabbage seed grown here is the best in the world, so the rape, too, ought to be good. Flax seed is easily grown. Probably our climate is too cold for hemp seed. And the same for millet seed—but millet is chiefly used as a cheap substitute for canary seed. Cheap for the profiteer, that is, not for the consumer. It might be worth trying in the warmer parts of the West. Barnyard Millet would be the best chance.

As to Maw seed, the small, round, purple seed found in small quantity in birdseed mixtures, that is simply the commercial name for the seed of the Oriental Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*); Carnation Poppy, Opium Poppy, which can be produced with the greatest ease in any western garden.

Sometimes a summer frost will wipe out a crop of canary grass, clean. But this doesn't matter much, as most of the expense accrues after the seed is ripe. Wild birds will go for all the seed patches with enthusiasm. But that is of small account as those same birds will attack the insect pests with even greater zest at nesting time to feed their young. Canaries are a great luxury, but wild birds mean hard cash. It pays to let them help themselves freely.

Anyway, none of those wild birds are as accomplished robbers as the birds behind the counters.

All of those bird seed plants have fine flowers and are worth growing for their beauty alone, as well as for the bees, butterflies and humming-birds which they will attract.

I daresay that the snail shells found in great quantity in the beds of dried-up ponds, if they were dried and pounded up, would do as well as cuttle-bone. —Pierre Ferry, Subrosa, Sask.

A Correction

An error has crept into a paragraph by A. R. Munday, re Lincoln peas.

The Homesteader pea was on the market before the Lincoln, and although the Lincoln is very similar the Homesteader is a better pea and with the market gardener has the preference. —W. J. Harrison, Birds Hill, Man.



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CHARLES STEWART
Minister of the Interior

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Canadian Forest Week, April 24th to 30th, 1927

See page 53-58 for the place where 110,000 readers
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News from the Organizations

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Unquestionably the most significant events which have taken place during the past month in connection with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, have been related to the extension of country elevator facilities. At the time the elevator system of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was acquired by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited (the elevator subsidiary of the Saskatchewan pool), there was some comment of a critical nature, these criticisms especially suggesting that the pool was assuming a considerable liability in acquiring a line of 450 country houses in addition to the 89 then operated by the organization. Possibly the decision of the board, recently arrived at, to build or acquire an additional 57 country houses during the coming summer may be viewed in the same light, but as far as members of the Saskatchewan pool themselves are concerned, there is no doubt as to the course of wisdom.

A matter of further interest in this connection lies in the question addressed by the pool early in March to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company shareholders, as to whether they would be prepared to consider the liquidation of the pool indebtedness to them, accompanied by a substantial discount, in lieu of payments over a term of years of the amount still owing, which at present stands at something less than \$7,000,000. The final meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., decided by a substantial majority in favor of accepting such a discount proposal and the matter is now to be taken up with the liquidator.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is joining with the wheat pools of the other western provinces in supporting the request made to the Dominion government for a revision of the Canada Grain Act, so as to restore to the growers of wheat the right to name their own terminal elevators. This is Bill 235 of the present session, and has been introduced as a government measure. Last year it was Bill No. 8, and the year previous it was known as the Campbell amendment. The grain trade are maintaining a fairly considerable lobby in Ottawa against this measure and the pools have found it necessary to be represented in order to protect the interests of their members.

This legislation is but one of the moves desired by the pools in furtherance of an improved quality of western wheat; and at the recent inter-provincial pool conference it was decided to supplement the work already done by the Saskatchewan Pool Grading Committee, by the appointment of a larger committee representative of the three organizations.

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

The Saskatchewan Livestock Pool is now preparing for active operation. Just when operations will start cannot be stated. At the same time the organization campaign is to be very materially speeded up and will cover the seven districts of the province systematically. The first work will be to put all locals under organization, in an operating position. Following this Districts No. 3 and 6 will be thoroughly organized.

The general policy of the pool is outlined as follows:

That the permanent independence of the associations be fully maintained in any agreement made for marketing livestock.

That it is the opinion of the Provisional Board that we should work towards a central agency, owned and controlled by the Livestock Marketing Associations of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, on a plan similar to that adopted by the wheat pools of the three provinces, placing such selling agency under producer control.

That sales offices be established at Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Winnipeg, as soon as finances permit.

That in so far as practicable, livestock be collected, sorted and sold on market stock yards in Saskatchewan.

That connections be established at Winnipeg, and at suitable points in Eastern Canada and the United States to facilitate direct sales of livestock.

That direct export of cattle to Great Britain be made as soon as practicable. That feeders and stockers be sold as direct as possible, and in Saskatchewan with as little freight haul as possible.

That no effort be spared to have government grading of cattle and sheep established.

The board of directors elected at the delegates convention in March are: W. D. Mackay, Delisle, president; Olaf Olafson, Mortlach, 1st vice-president; A. McCorquodale, Ceylon, 2nd vice-president; P. E. Roblin, Govan; Wm. Leask, Marcellin; and A. H. Adamson, Fairlight.

Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

The annual report of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Producers Ltd., more popularly known throughout the West as the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool, reveals a very satisfactory year's work. The annual meeting was held in Regina on March 9 and 10.

In her presidential report, Mrs. John Holmes stated that the first year's operations of the pool resulted in a turnover of \$537,416. At the close of January, 1927, there was a reserve of \$7,709 in the hands of the pool.

Experience showed, stated Mrs. Holmes, that in the handling of eggs the three dozen unit was too costly for operation, and it was therefore decided to organize this business on a new basis, which the directors felt confident would be more economical and successful.

During the season the pool handled 89 car loads of eggs, approximately 1,200,000 dozen, 17 car loads (Canadian) of culled hens, 15 cars of live spring chicken and fowl, 26 cars of dressed chicken and turkeys in the Christmas pool, and approximately two cars in the storage pool.

In August a conference was called, representative of the poultry producers in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, to discuss the advisability of forming a central selling agency. Several meetings were held and an agreement drawn up for submission to the three provinces for confirmation. Under this agreement, if it is approved by the producers in the three provinces, a central board will be formed to establish a central selling agency for the three poultry pools.

Arrangements are being completed by the pool to buy at market valuation the entire egg and poultry facilities owned by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited. This includes the equipment for handling live poultry at their feeding and killing stations established in the province.

The Co-op. Creameries have agreed to act as assembling agents at their various branches for the egg and poultry pool in exactly the same manner, and under identically the same conditions as the retail merchants of the province. With nearly 1,000 merchants signed up as members of the pool, and with the 52 creameries also acting as assembling agents, it will mean that a very large volume will be handled.

Alberta Livestock Pool

At the meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers held in Edmonton on March 15 and 16, the directors made a recommendation in their report that steps be taken by the association to secure its own selling agency. The recommendation was approved by the delegates in a resolution which instructed the directors to take the necessary steps. No definite plans have yet been announced as to the course that will be taken to implement the resolution.

Manitoba Poultry Pool

About 125 delegates, representing 82 locals, with a membership of about 8,000 shareholders, were in attendance when the third annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Limited, opened at the



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Why work hard all year with no assurance of a yearly income. Don't take chances another year. Big money made making wells. Easily make \$30.00 to \$100.00 per day. Be your own boss. Need but small capital to start. We make complete line. augers and drills, horse and engine power. Write today, without any obligation, for prices, catalog and easy terms.

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Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon, March 2.

Reports were given by the president, W. A. Landreth, and secretary-treasurer and manager, D. W. Storey, of the progress made by the association during the year. Co-operative marketing as carried on by this association is recognized as one of the outstanding accomplishments in the co-operative field in Canada, said the president, W. A. Landreth, in his address. He showed that in the egg marketing, the average price of eggs had been the highest in the Dominion, with the lowest overhead cost of any organization in Canada. Several new policies which the members of the pool could well take up in furthering the work of the association were placed before the meeting by the president.

The marketing and financial report as given by the secretary-treasurer and manager, D. W. Storey, showed the 946,307 pounds of dressed poultry or equal to 55 cars had been placed on the market as compared with 653,742, or 40 cars the previous year. Also, 1,242,960 dozen eggs were marketed in 1926, as compared with 560,258 dozen marketed in 1925. The membership in the association had grown from 719 in 1922, to practically 8,000 in 1926. The financial report of the association showed the body to have had a very successful year, the total turnover having increased from \$39,462.61 in 1922, to \$656,896.12 in 1926.

The discussion of poultry standards was led by A. C. McCulloch, of the Dominion Livestock Branch. The new definitions of grades as prepared by the association for use next year, were placed in the hands of the delegates, and a resolution was passed confirming and adopting them. A resolution was also passed approving the action of the board of directors in carrying on negotiations for an interprovincial organization and authorizing execution of an agreement providing for an incorporation of an interprovincial board with a Dominion charter.

The retiring directors for this year were Messrs. Landreth, Storey and Btdger, and were unanimously re-elected for another term of three years.

Alberta Poultry Pool

The membership of the Alberta Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, was increased last year by over a thousand. It handled some 250,000 dozen of eggs on which it paid a bonus of two cents a dozen over and above the current market price ruling on the date of delivery. It handled approximately 500,000 pounds of turkeys on which it paid the producers 34 cents for No. 1 over 10 pounds, and in cases of community shipments where the producers did some of their own work, these prices were increased by one cent. Final payments on small poultry for last year has not yet been made, as some storage stock still remains to be disposed of.

Present indications this year are that the volume will be materially greater. There are over 500 assembly agents scattered throughout the province, and the pool is now receiving around 100 cases of eggs a day at some of its main branches. There are seven receiving stations in operation: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Hanna, Stettler and Wetaskiwin.

The pool has only been in operation since November 25, but the officials feel that rapid progress is being made and that the success of their activities is assured.

U.F.M. and U.F.W.M.

At a meeting of the U.F.W.M. executive held on the morning of Tuesday, March 15, it was decided that the United Farm Women of Manitoba would make a rural survey to ascertain the number of trained British women agriculturists who may be fitted into positions in Manitoba. These women, after receiving definite training in certain phases of agriculture in the Old Country, such as poultry raising, dairying, raising calves and pigs, and gardening, will come to Canada prepared to gain practical experience on farms in housework as well as the lighter forms of agriculture, after which they will take up farming on their own account.

It was also decided that the United Farm Women's organization, again give its whole-hearted support to the welcoming of British immigrants. As the Land Settlement branch advises the central office of the incoming families, the United Farm Women in the districts where they are settling are advised and asked to co-operate in every way possible with the community committee in helping them become adjusted in their new homes.

In the afternoon of the same day the executives of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. met jointly. At their invitation, W. A. Landreth, president of Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, discussed with them the question of federal poultry grades.

After careful consideration the executives endorsed the proposals as outlined by the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association convention, thus giving support to the pool standards of grading as opposed to those outlined at the poultry conference called by the Dominion government and placing themselves on record as opposed to federal grades applying only to interprovincial marketing of poultry in car-load lots. In order to secure effective results the U.F.M. will circularize all its locals this month and will also bring the matter to the attention of its national organization, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at its annual meeting on April 4.

How to raise the grade of eggs and cream marketed will be a special study of all U.F.W.M. locals this month. The association is working in co-operation with the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association and the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, who are supplying facts for the information of the producer. Better and more uniform breeds of poultry and turkey-raising will also receive consideration. The United Farm Women of Manitoba anticipate having a representative in the person of their president, Mrs. S. E. Gee, at the World's Poultry Congress in Ottawa, July 27 to August 4 of this year.

Members of the U.F.M. livestock marketing committee met with the joint executives to consider the promotion of co-operative livestock marketing in the province. U.F.M. locals are being urged to study the whole question this month and the early part of April. In addition, the committee will study the report and recommendations submitted to them at this meeting by the co-operative marketing board.

U.F.M. locals will also give consideration this month to adjustable partitions in livestock cars, the latter being a question which the central office will take up with the railways, providing the locals indicate they are desirous of securing this service.

The following resolution in regard to the proposed referendum on the sale of beer, was unanimously approved:

"Resolved that we, the executives of the United Farmers and the United Farm Women of Manitoba, in joint meeting, put ourselves on record in regard to the present situation with reference to the liquor problem in the following terms:

"We are opposed to further extension of the sale of liquor in the province.

"We believe that the special privilege accorded the brewers in the government Liquor Control Act has been grossly abused and that in the event of a referendum the electorate should have an opportunity to express themselves as to discontinuing it.

"We commend the principle of the legislation recently introduced by the attorney-general in seeking fuller control of operations in connection with the sale of beer and in checking illicit operations.

"We recommend that if the question of the sale of beer by the glass is to be submitted to a plebiscite, it should be in such form as will indicate that sale of beer by the glass involves public drinking in places established for that purpose."

Women's conferences will be organized under the auspices of this association during the months of May and June. Some of the special studies that will receive consideration will be: immigration, public health, production

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A Drive on the Rabbits

The following is the story of a novel event held near Eston, Sask., in which social pleasure and economic utility were combined. A turkey shoot isn't in it with the fun these contestants seem to have had, and they achieved something for the good of the community.

"At a social evening held at Pioneer Grove school," says one of the participants, "we elected two captains who chose sides. There were 15 men on each side and the hunt was to last two days. The losers were to put up a supper. Each one in the hunt had the privilege of taking a partner. We used shot guns and 22 cal. rifles. Each man was allowed and had to pay for two boxes of shot shells and one of 22's, which cost



The rabbit hunters ready for the start.

each \$3.30. The losers were to get all the rabbit hides and any coyotes that were killed in the hunt. The morning the hunt was to start all gathered at Peter Johnsons to start at 9 a.m. The snap was taken just before starting and the coyotes shown was killed by one of the boys on his way there.

"The first day was a tie; each side getting 57 rabbits but we got two coyotes on our side. The second day we got 76 and the other side 111 rabbits. So we had to put up the turkey supper and dance. After selling the rabbit and coyote hides the losers were a little to the good after paying for four suppers each, so all each was out was his shells. Everybody had lots of sport in the hunt and a big time at the dance and supper, besides ridding the community of 301 rabbits and putting a petition into the municipality, and there is now a 10-cent bounty on each rabbit."

Wheat Growing on the Equator

Continued from Page 17

eventually to beat the Canadian average per acre.

"If you have any cheap bulletins about wheat growing in general or could put me in the way of procuring some, I would be most grateful for your assistance."

"I have done my best to spread abroad the Canadian methods of agriculture, and already we are growing four Canadian wheats with very promising results. The American implement manufacturers have started business in this country with their modern implements, I anticipate that in a very few years we shall be exporting wheat."

"Following Seager Wheeler's methods I had the great pleasure of reaping 262-3 bushels per acre of Marquis wheat this season which was about three times the average of the country."

Though Dr. Forbes refers to Kenya as a small colony, it comprises over 200,000 square miles of territory, and has a population of well on toward 2,500,000, of whom 11,000 are Europeans.

Explodes the theory

that one binder twine
is just as good as another

A MASTER FARMER'S EXPERIENCE

You probably know how I used to feel about binder twine. Bought the cheapest. Why not save a few cents per ball? What's the difference? Twine is twine.

Each year I'd nurse the binder along. A weak spot in the twine . . . break. A knot catching in the needle . . . break! I thought my back would break too—with so much re-threading. Then near the end, each ball would collapse and tangle up in the twine can.

Result—wasted twine and time! Wasted grain from loose bundles.

Plymouth twine stronger and better

Last year I happened to mention my trouble with twine to an implement dealer. He suggested a remedy—Plymouth Twine. I was skeptical. How could Plymouth be better than the others? But hope springs eternal, so I tried it!

Oh man, what a difference! Strong—yes! Evenly spun—yes! No breaks, snarls, or tangles. All the old grief of harvesting disappeared.

More length per pound in Plymouth

And I've discovered that Plymouth twine gives me more "money's worth." My farmer's club made actual measuring tests, and found that Plymouth runs its tagged length guaranteed to the pound,* while cheap twines run 7% to 16% shorter. I win all way round by using Plymouth!

*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



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Plymouth binder twine
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the six-point binder twine

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Plymouth—more economical:

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's even—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

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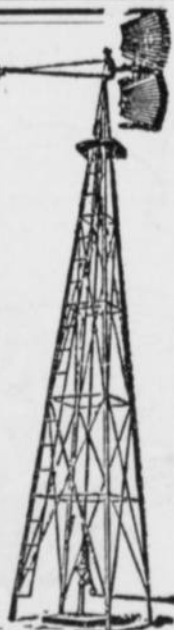
Exceptionally light running. Absolutely storm proof; perfectly governed. Equally efficient on deep or shallow wells. Ball bearing step; removable brass bushings. The "Monitor" Vaneless or Steel Mills fit any three or four-post tower or a mast.

"Monitor" 6½ feet and 8 feet B & C Type Self-Oiling Steel Mills. Long stroke design; ball bearing step. One set of gears. Only one pitman. Just three moving parts between gears and piston rod. Gears and all bearings operate in an oil-tight, dust and storm-proof housing.

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Use the "Farmers' Market Place" to make your wants widely known.

A Short Story of the Spur

The earliest mediaeval spurs were without rowels, and were variously termed prick-spurs and goad-spurs. They possessed a single more or less blunt point, and the type constituted the common form in Europe during that age. Later another form emerged—a spur with a ball, from which a short point projected. This was called the ball-and-spike spur. It was in the thirteenth century that the rowel was first introduced, although it did not become common until a century later. The spurs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were occasionally of great length on account of the projection of the steel flanchers which kept the heel

far from the horse's side. The rowel-spur appears in mediaeval monuments during the thirteenth century, and in the first great seal of Henry III. of England, but, as already stated, it was extremely rare until a later date. It is more than probable that the earliest rowels did not turn upon a pivot. Formerly, it is said, the best spurs were fashioned at Ripon. Ben Jonson, in support of this contention, has the line: "If my spurs be not right, Ripon," in his *Staple of News*. There were two celebrated "Battles of Spurs." One, the Battle of Guinegate, was fought in 1513 between Henry VIII. and the Duc de Longueville, and was so called because the French used their spurs more in their flight than they did their swords in battle. The other took place earlier,

in 1302. It was the battle of Courtrai, and gained its nickname from the fact that some 700 gilt spurs were picked up on the field.

"Spur money" was a small fine imposed on those who wore spurs to church. It was held that divine service was interrupted by their ringing, and the dues were collected by the beadles or choir-boys. "To dish up the spurs" was a saying which originated in Scotland about the time of the Border feuds. When any of the great families had come to the end of their resources it was the custom for the lady of the house to send up a pair of spurs for the last course at dinner, thus intimating "that it was time to put spurs to the horses and make a raid upon England for more cattle."—*London Livestock Journal*.

The Grain Growers' Guide

New Act Curbs Exchanges

The minister of agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, has now brought down in the House of Commons Bill No. 229, an act to amend the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. This bill, if passed, will very effectively curb the powers of livestock exchanges and will provide increased protection for co-operative livestock marketing along the lines which were suggested by United Livestock Growers after their dispute with the Calgary Livestock Exchange last May. It does not embody all the recommendations which were made at the recent conference in Regina, which recommended doing away with the exchanges as regulating bodies, so far as trading is concerned and leaving membership in them entirely optional. The object sought is obtained in a somewhat different way.

Chief among the provisions of the amending bill are the following:

Livestock exchanges are to be enlarged by including five representatives representing provincial producers' and breeders' associations.

The duty of checking up trading transactions and examining books and records is put on the government.

Co-operative marketing associations are given legal standing and the payment of patronage dividends provided for.

The government has a right to say who shall be given trading privileges and membership in the exchanges.

Disciplinary power over the exchanges, which were entirely lacking under the previous act, is provided for by giving the government authority to suspend an exchange from operation.

Provision for a shippers' trust account is made more specific. This was provided for under the old act, but it never came into effect due to the refusal of the exchanges.

Proper publication of exchange by-laws, rules and regulations, when approved by the government, is provided for.

With the powers of the exchanges thus curbed, with increased government control established and with definite provision for co-operative livestock marketing, sympathetic administration of the act by the government should eliminate the difficulties previously complained of and make it possible for co-operative livestock marketing to be carried on without difficulty.

Wool Growers' Annual

The tariff, the best breed of sheep to make the maximum profit from wool, and the matter of interest charges on advances made on wool when consigned to the company, all came up at the annual meeting of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, held at Lethbridge on April 1. Despite the controversial nature of all these questions the meeting was on the whole harmonious and at the conclusion there was general agreement that the Co-operative has rendered a great service to the sheep industry of Canada and there were expressions of confidence as to the future, both of the industry and the principle of co-operation.

The tariff question was injected during the discussion on the difficulty in making sales even at the lower prices ruling this year or approximately 20 per cent. below last year and 36 per cent. lower than two years ago. One delegate opened the discussion by asking if granting the request of woolen manufacturers for a higher tariff on products competing with the output of Canadian woolens would help the situation. It soon became clear that higher protection on woolen goods, while wool enters Canada duty free, could hardly be expected to help those who provide the raw product. There was doubt even as to whether a duty on importers' wool would greatly improve the situation since, although we import a good deal of wool, we also export a considerable amount. In fact, manager O'Brien said that in his opinion a tariff up to four cents a pound would not keep certain lines of wool out of the Canadian market.

Matter of Individual Preference

Then the question arose as to the breed of sheep that would produce the most profitable wool, to which assistant

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Of all items entering into the cost of crop production, labor is the one item that can be reduced. And the only effective means of reducing costs to a minimum is the adoption of mechanical power and modern farm machinery.

A Fordson farmer has a greater capacity for work. He can accomplish 2 or 3 times as much as he did before and with greater ease and convenience for himself. This saving in labor makes possible larger acreages, sown under ideal conditions—at just the right time. And, an extra 15 acres of wheat often more than pays for a Fordson.

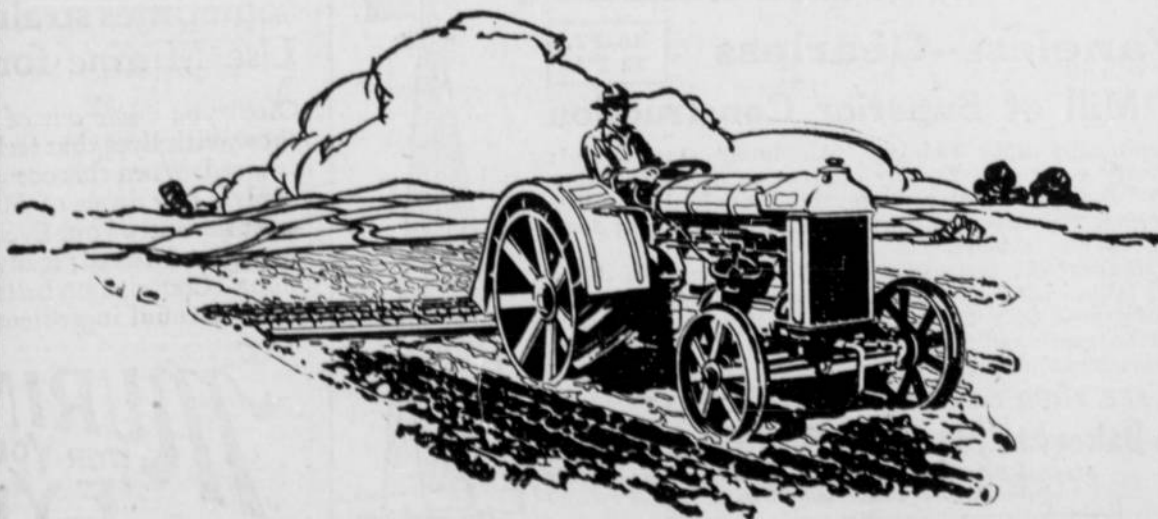
The Fordson is built and sold to serve mankind. It is significant that over 17,000 are now in use on Canadian farms. Ask your nearest Ford dealer to give you a copy of our new folder which explains the exclusive mechanical features of the Fordson.

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manager Tisdale replied that in all probability each representative of the several breeds present would answer the question in a different way. In his opinion the proper thing was for breeders in various localities to decide on the breed best suited to their localities and then stick to that. Incidentally he stated that the long wool breeds produce the best wool for the making of felt used in pulp mills in connection with the grinding of pulp.

In connection with interest charges made on advances to growers when wool is consigned, Mr. O'Brien gave the answer. When wool is consigned the advance is allowed on account of the consignment. In order to make that advance the Co-operative has to borrow from the bank. Interest is then charged growers on the advance made at the same rate as the bank charges the Co-operative, six per cent. As soon as enough wool is sold to meet the amount advanced and other charges, the Co-operative no longer pays interest to the bank on the money advanced by the bank and at the same time interest charges against those who have consigned the wool also stops.

Two Favorable Comparisons

Not only was this matter satisfactorily explained but good feeling was further promoted by two statements. One of these statements was made by the president, Colonel McEwen, to the effect that in every year since operations began better prices have been obtained through co-operative selling than would have been obtained by private selling. Confirmation as to the present year was given by W. W. Thomson, western manager, who said that in the past year private dealers in Saskatchewan were offering only 13 to 16 cents per pound. The returns to co-operators in the same territory will be 17 to 19 cents.

Additional cause for gratification was furnished by comparison. Last year, owing to depression in the woolen industry, 4½ million dollars was lost by the largest woolen concern in the United States. In the same year the Co-operative made a profit and was able to declare an eight per cent. dividend. Moreover, Mr. O'Brien expressed the belief that the next change in fashions will be in the form of a boost for woolen fabrics with greater prosperity for sheep men as a consequence.

The management was able, too, to make a generally satisfactory showing. The amount of wool received last year, nearly 4,000,000 pounds, was almost a million pounds in excess of 1922 and was the largest in the history of the organization. Alberta was the largest contributor to the total, 1,805,742 pounds having been received from that province. Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario also showed increased consignments, the best relative showing being made by British Columbia an increase of 155 per cent. in two years. It was also shown that retail sales by the Co-operative, largely in woolen fabrics supplied members, have increased from a little over 50,000 pounds in 1924 close to 74,000 pounds in 1926.

In the end, on motion of Douglas, of Ontario, and Logan, of Nova Scotia, a unanimous vote was passed in recognition of the work of the board in a trying year.

Resolutions were also passed expressing appreciation of services rendered by the Livestock branch of the federal department of Agriculture, the various provincial departments and the Agricultural Colleges.

Colonel McEwen was re-elected president and Chris. Jensen and S. A. Logan vice-presidents. The old board of directors was also re-elected with the exception of Miss Cora Hind who declined to stand, her place being taken by John Hume, Souris, Manitoba.

Sheep in the British Isles have been growing in numbers at the rate of about a million a year for the past three years. Weddel's thirty-ninth annual review of the meat trade, reports that continental cattle stocks also are coming back to pre-war normal and that the need of imported meat shows a distinct decline.



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But are you acquainted with the other Barrett Products listed on this page? Each one of them is as dependable in its own field as Barrett Roofings. Each is just as excellent a "buy." And every one is valuable on a farm—something to keep always on hand.

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Effective for spraying cows, horses, hogs, also hen houses to eradicate chicken mites.

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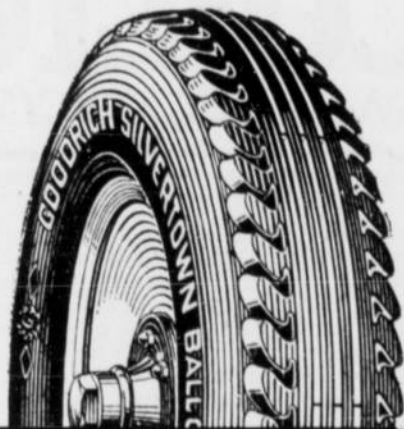
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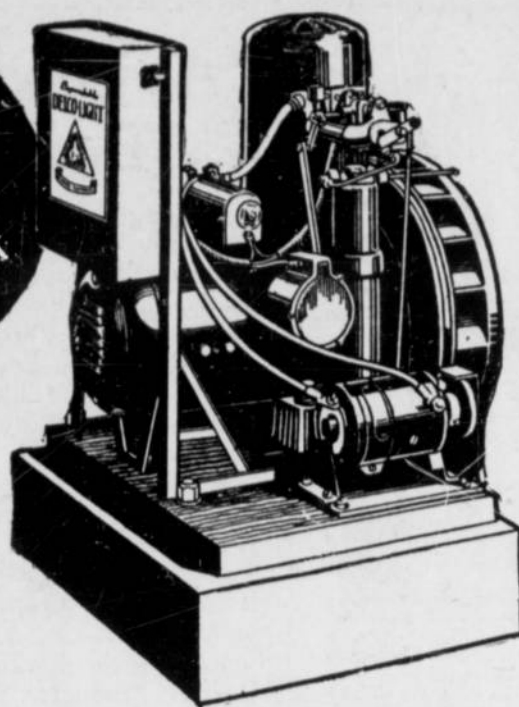


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Dependable **DELCO-LIGHT** *FARM ELECTRICITY*

Canadian Council of Agriculture

Continued from Page 2

government commission, it was decided to await the report of the investigating committee before taking further action.

Reference was made in Mr. Ward's report to misunderstandings that had arisen over the question of demurrage on grain cars in wet weather. The matter had been satisfactorily cleared up. Some station agents had misinterpreted the regulations which provide that the free time allowance is extended so as to give the full free time of suitable weather for loading cars of grain.

The report also dealt with the situation in which local co-operatives have found themselves with regard to shipments of oil and gasoline received in tank cars. By buying in quantity the associations had been saving from four to seven cents a gallon. The practice of unloading into barrels and drums has been stopped, and in order to meet the situation a number of co-operatives had been anxious to erect storage tanks adjacent to railway tracks. Applications for the lease of sites had been refused, however, on the ground that the Railway Association of Canada had made a rule that sites could only be leased to oil companies. In an endeavor to secure a change in policy by the railway companies a meeting had been arranged with a committee of railway officials. As a result the Council had been notified that farmers' co-operative organizations purchasing in tank car lots would be given the privilege under the regular form of agreement of running a pipe line from their tanks outside railway property to the tank unloading place on railway business tracks. Special consideration was promised where the typography of the country made the running of such a pipe line

impossible. Mr. Ward reported in full the negotiations that had been conducted with the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, regarding the taking out by that body of a membership in the council. He also stated that he had personally attended the sitting of the tariff board when the application of the boot and shoe manufacturers was under consideration.

Economic Research Department Report
The report of the Economic Research Department was presented by the director, A. E. Darby. The report stated that the memorandum on Currency and Banking Reform had attracted wide attention and copies had been requested by bankers' associations in Canada and the United States and by several universities. No enthusiasm for the recommendations had been expressed by conservative bankers on one hand or by radical money reformers on the other. The resolutions passed by the annual conventions in the different provinces had been favorable to the general policy outlined in the memorandum. The memorandum had been explained and discussed at the Manitoba convention and at the convention of the Alberta Rural Credit Societies.

Mr. Darby reported that he had attended the several sittings of the Tariff Advisory Board, including those on seasonal tariffs, and on the application of the woolen and knit goods manufacturers, and of the boot and shoe manufacturers, for tariff increases. His work in this particular has been fully reported in *The Guide*. Mr. Darby stated that the work of the council in being represented at the meetings of the board had been widely and fairly reported in the daily press of Eastern Canada, but not so widely in the newspapers of the West. During the last

two weeks of April further sittings will be held and at these hearings the council should, he said, be represented.

Mr. Darby also reported that while at Ottawa, he had accompanied D. G. Mackenzie, in waiting on Hon. W. R. Motherwell, to protest against the cancellation of the government's bull loaning policy. He pointed out that a few weeks previous to the announcement the government had sought the support of western members for a bill providing grants to the Royal Agricultural Fair at Toronto, totalling \$700,000 out of the livestock appropriation, to be paid in 20-year instalments. This, it had subsequently turned out, was about the amount that would have been spent on the bull-loaning policy if it had been carried out, though Mr. Motherwell had disclaimed any connection between the two occurrences.

The Income Tax

Following Mr. Darby's report resolutions on the income tax coming from the provincial conventions were, after some discussion, summed up in a resolution reaffirming the council's attitude on the whole question of taxation as follows:

"That this council, recognizing the need for the maintenance of strict economy in public expenditures and the reduction of the national debt with its heavy burden of interest, urges the Dominion government to do everything possible to serve these ends. And that reductions in taxation, as become possible, should take place by the reduction and removal of protective duties on imports, as preferred to the reduction of other taxes, but that the income tax ought to be maintained as one of the chief sources of public revenue. The council is of the opinion that the reductions successively made in the income tax and the increases in exemp-

The Grain Growers' Guide

tions have tended seriously to impair its equity, whereas it ought to be rendered both more equitable in its incidents and more genuine in application, by progressive improvements in assessments and collection of taxes. The council suggests that an enquiry into the methods and machinery of income taxation in Canada and elsewhere, be conducted by the advisory board on tariff and taxation, with a view to adoption of such improvements."

Re-affirm Tariff Policy

Several resolutions on the tariff came from the provincial conventions. One from the Alberta convention protesting against the move to have a duty placed on binder twine was carried, and the others incorporated in a re-affirmation of the Council's tariff policy embodied in the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture reaffirms its condemnation of the policy of tariff protection because it increases the costs of living and production, renders it more difficult to dispose of Canadian products in foreign markets and subsidizes the industries protected at the expense of the great mass of consumers."

It was decided, in furtherance of this policy, to have Mr. Darby represent the council whenever possible at future hearings before the tariff board.

Non-partisan Electoral Machinery

A resolution from the United Farmers of Ontario convention, in which the convention went on record as urging the removal of electoral machinery from the control of the political parties and making appointments non-partisan, was considered and approved as was also another from the same body endorsing the principle of proportional representation and the transferable vote and urging the government to give effect to an adequate measure of electoral reform along these lines in the next session of the house.

Another resolution from Ontario dealt with the conditions under which a government should resign. The matter was covered in a resolution of the council reading as follows: "That the defeat of a government measure should not entail the resignation of the government unless followed by a vote of want of confidence, and that, subject to statutory limitation upon the life of parliament, the prime minister shall obtain the sanction of the majority of the House of Commons before advising the dissolution of parliament."

Another resolution from Ontario asserting that the declaration of principles of the U.F.O. include the selection of the cabinet on a plan that would give representation to the various groups in the House on a proportional basis was referred to the annual conventions of the associations for their consideration.

Change in Railway Commission

A resolution coming from the Alberta convention raised the question of the constitution of the Board of Railway Commissioners. At present there is only one western man on the board of six. Labor has one representative and it was felt that western interests should be more largely represented and that some members of the board should be thoroughly conversant with western agricultural conditions. A resolution was therefore passed urging the reorganization of the Board of Railway Commissioners, to provide for seven members, three of whom would be from Western Canada.

Banking Reform

The proposals for banking reform contained in the memorandum previously referred to were supported in a statement which recorded "That this council, recognizing the necessity of some measure of banking reform, has considered the recommendations contained in the memorandum prepared by the Research Department of Economics, this council, especially those with regard to the establishment of a national bank of issue and rediscount, and instructs its officials to bring this matter to the attention of the members of parliament and the government with a view to securing the necessary legislative action."

Stand on Hog Grading

Hog grading came in for considerable discussion in which the present

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situation in the hog market was thoroughly canvassed. A resolution was passed outlining the council's attitude as follows:

"Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture is convinced that the reasons originally advanced for the establishment of hog grading are still operative, and,

"Whereas, we consider the present situation with regard to the reduced demand for hog products in Great Britain and the increased demand for live hogs in the United States should not be looked upon as a permanent condition; and that Canada must therefore continue to look to the British market as the chief outlet for her exportable surplus, and,

"Whereas, we consider that the improvement in the quality of Canadian hogs brought about by the grading system has been an important factor in the present heavy demand for Canadian hogs in the American market;

"Therefore be it resolved that we emphatically endorse the continuation of the present system of hog grading and fixed premium on selects, at the same time believing that the Dominion Department of Agriculture should take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the information as to the grading of his hogs should be returned to the producer."

In view of the necessity of maintaining the reputation of Canadian bacon on the British market it was felt that some measure of control should be exercised over the quality of the product destined for Great Britain. In support of this idea the following resolution was passed:

Would Grade Product Also

"Whereas, the keen competition in hog products on the British market makes it imperative that the quality of the Canadian product reaching that market should be of the highest and most uniform standard possible;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture urge upon the federal government the necessity of inspecting and grading hog products exported to Great Britain and requests that the Dominion Department of Agriculture be given the necessary authority to exercise rigid control over the exports of those products so as to maintain the reputation of Canadian bacon on the British market."

The amendments to the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, now before the House, were brought to the attention of the council. An examination of the amendments revealed many ambiguities and a request to the agricultural committee to delay the hearings on the act until a representative of the council could appear was wired to Ottawa. Mr. Amos, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, was appointed to represent the council before the agricultural committee of parliament in an endeavor to have the clauses of the act referring to the activities of co-operative livestock marketing associations clarified. Mr. Rice-Jones was appointed to represent the council at the conference on hog grading to be held later in the month at Ottawa, and to which the council had been invited to have a representative.

A resolution was also asked that the minimum rate allowed on straight cars of sheep be reduced to 12,000 pounds and on mixed cars of hogs and sheep, containing at least 4,000 pounds of sheep, to 14,000 pounds. If this request is not granted an appeal will be made to the Railway Commission. The council also went on record as opposed to the move to take away the reduced transportation privileges from shippers of livestock, at the same time being willing to allow of such changes in the regulations as would prevent the abuse of these privileges.

Other resolutions passed at various times during the sessions requested more adequate medical and mental examinations overseas for all immigrants coming to Canada; the establishment of federal grades for honey; that physical education be substituted for cadet training; the segregation of young prisoners from habitual offenders and professional criminals; that Canadian citizens be allowed the right to bring into the country \$100 worth of



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WHEN all is said and done, it is probably harder for a farmer to lose time and be interrupted with tire trouble than for any other class of men.

If one of his tires blows out, he may be far from a garage or engaged in some important work that this delay may put back for half a day.

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goods without paying duty when returning to Canada, and that the advisory board appointed to administer the Seed Grain Act should contain one farmer representative from each of the three western provinces. Several other resolutions were referred to the executive for further consideration and action.

The delegates present were: United Farmers and Farm Women of Ontario, W. A. Amos, J. J. Morrison and Mrs. R. A. Oper; U.F.M. and U.F.W.M., A. J. M. Poole, Thos. Wood, Peter Wright and Mrs. S. E. Gee; U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., H. E. G. H. Scholefield, A. F. Aiken, S. Lunn and Mrs. R. B. Gunn; representing U.G.G., Hon. T. A. Crerar, C. Rice Jones, J. F. Reid, F. J. Collyer

and J. J. Maclellan; representing Grain Growers' Guide, G. F. Chipman, R. D. Colquette and Miss A. J. Roe.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, A. J. M. Poole, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba; vice-president, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta; executive, A. J. M. Poole, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, President W. A. Amos, of the United Farmers of Ontario; Geo. F. Chipman, C. Rice-Jones and Mrs. S. E. Gee.

Resolutions coming from the Women's Section were considered and carried. One of these asked for personal naturalization of married women who are resident in Canada, and the other that a woman in case of divorce or desertion

by her husband may acquire legal domicile for herself.

The Women's Section of the Canadian Council met separately to consider the reports prepared by the inter-provincial conveners on: education, legislation, marketing, immigration, health and social welfare. Resolutions of a federal nature which had been passed by the various provincial conventions were not dealt with by the Women's section but by the Canadian Council of Agriculture as a whole, of which the women are members.

The election of officers of the Women's Section for the year resulted in the following: President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba; vice-president, Mrs. Miles Oper, president of the United Farm Women of Ontario; recording secretary, Miss Amy J. Roe.

The incoming executive was requested to write Miss Mabel E. Finch, who is attending Chicago University, and express the regret of the members that she was not present and to wish her success in her new work. It was also requested that a letter be sent to Mrs. A. L. Hollis, president of the newly organized Women's Section of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan, expressing regret that the organization which she represents is not represented on the Women's Section of the C.C.A.

The committee conveners appointed for 1927 are: education, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Lloydminster, Alta; immigration, Mrs. M. Oper, Leamington, Ont.; legislation, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Man.; health and social welfare, Miss Amy J. Roe, The Grain Growers' Guide; marketing, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Calgary, Alta.

Late Announcement

Figure Puzzle Contest Results Delayed

Complete Prize List Not Available in Time for this Issue.

From the many letters and the long distance phone calls received, we know that every contestant is very keen to see the list of prize winners. As one contestant put it, "The suspense while waiting for the word that spells fame and, possibly, fortune, is terrible." Even if the results spell defeat by a better man, the suspense is at least broken when these are published. But—we regret that a list of the prize winners was not completed in time for publication in this issue. The recent contest stirred up more popular interest than any previous contest. This not only caused more work for the judges but has also made them exceedingly careful in verifying the prize list and auditing the records used. The latter has taken more time than was estimated but with over \$7,000 in prizes at stake, every care must be exercised.

We are just as anxious as the most anxious contestant to publish the final results. Every effort was made to complete all details in time for an announcement of the complete list of winners in this issue, but we regret that this was impossible. The delay is unavoidable. We have the prizes ready to pay out to someone just as soon as complete and final returns are available. We expect to publish the list of prize winners and their solutions in the May 1 issue. In the meantime the only information we can offer is that only those with a Grand Total of well over 175,000 can hope to share in the awards.

COCKSHUTT

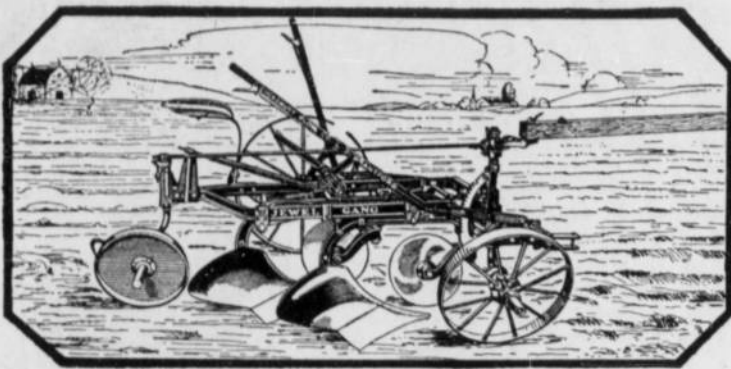
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BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP!

What did Fred Reply?

20, 8, 1, 20, - 9, 19, - 4, 16, 5, 5,
- 5, 14, 7, 8, 21, 15 - 6, 18, 15, - 13, 5

Solve this Puzzle!

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PRIZES

NOTE—Any person who solves 4 or more words correctly will receive an IMMEDIATE award in addition to any other prize they may win.

The Picture Described

As you can see, in the picture shown Mary and Fred are holding hands as Marys and Freds have always done. Fred has been whispering sweet nothings to Mary which prompts Mary to remark "Beauty is only skin deep." Fred replies—Well, just what does Fred reply that makes Mary smile? There are six words in the reply. Each group of numbers represents a word. Number the Alphabet from A to Z. A is No. 1, B-2, C-3, and so on. The first word is "That", it is properly spelt. The first letter of the other words is in its proper place but the remaining letters are misplaced. Can you solve Fred's reply?

Rules of Contest

- 1—Use a square sheet of paper and pen and ink, write on one side of paper only.
- 2—Write your name and address on top Right-hand corner (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss). Write name and date of this newspaper at top left-hand corner. Write your answer in middle of paper.
- 3—Nothing else should appear on the paper. If you wish to say anything else, use another sheet.
- 4—Employees of ATLANTIC MILLS and their relatives are barred from this contest.
- 5—Only ONE entry will be accepted from a household.

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The Grain Growers' Guide Changing Russia

Continued from Page 3

things one sees in Russia the one most entirely different is the house rationing system under which all the people in the cities are now living. Take the entire living space in all the houses and apartments of any city and divide into the number of square feet so obtained the population of the city. The resulting figure will give you the number of square feet to be allotted to each person under this rationing system. The city of Moscow is a very crowded one and there this figure is about 120 square feet. This means that each person in Moscow is entitled to living space equal to a room 10 x 12 feet. In a room double that size two people must carry on all the operations of life. They must sleep, dress, wash, eat, store their food and their clothing and receive their friends. The Bolsheviks added to the distress of living in such confined quarters by bringing people from all parts of the city with widely varying standards of living, and making them live together in the same house or apartment. So, though the kitchen of the dwelling is set aside for common use, between the crowding and the different standards of cleanliness many people are forced to add cooking to the other operations carried on in the one room.

It was in these living conditions that we saw the most complete example of communism in practice in Russia. When we turned to look at working conditions, we found, perhaps, the most complete instance of the failure of that practice. If in the beginning, as seems probable, the communist maxim "from everyone according to his ability, to everyone according to his need," was applied to workers, this certainly is not true now. One fact told to us by two members of the central council of the trades unions makes that clear. Sixty per cent. of all the workers in the factories of the Moscow district are working under the piece work system. Piece work as a basis for wages is, of course, the antithesis of communism. Wages in this district vary from 43 roubles a month for the beginner—a rouble is a little more than 52 cents—up to 225 roubles a month which is the top trade union wage. Technical directors, or specially qualified experts, may and usually do get more—up to 300 or even more roubles a month since technical and especially engineering knowledge of any kind is at a premium in Russia today. The average wage given us for factory workers around Moscow was about 130 roubles a month.

Nor do the workers any longer elect the directors of the factories of which there are two—the so called "red" director who looks after the men, and the technical director who is concerned with the processes of manufacturing. Both are now apparently appointed by the government "trust"—we would probably call it a commission—which manages the factory. Some remnant of the original power of choice by the men appears in the fact that they still confirm the appointments of the central management. We found also that men who were indifferent or incompetent workers were being dismissed just as they are in what the Russians scornfully call "bourgeois countries."

Education for Better Homes

In the cities and as rapidly as possible throughout the country are being established the peasants houses designed to aid the peasants in improving their condition. To these may come men and women from the surrounding farms, and in these houses they may live at very small cost, while taking what are in effect short courses. We visited one such house in Moscow. It occupied the building which was, before the revolution, one of the most fashionable restaurants. There we found many peasants, both men and women. The women seemed all to have come to learn to read and write. Some of the young men told us they had come for that purpose also, but others were there to study farming and were at work in the immense rooms devoted to exhibits and charts designed to aid them.

"My job," said the director of this house to us, "is to teach the peasants

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April 15, 1927

of this district how to make a living off seven and a half acres." We exclaimed over the smallness of the holdings, but he replied that in this district the peasants were not too badly off. They grew fruit and vegetables; the women made many of the homespun we saw in the stores; the men helped also by making toys and other articles of wood which also were much displayed in the shops. Here we learned also that though in the beginning it was forbidden to rent the land assigned to you by the state, now this was being done. Also there are in this district, in addition to the small holdings, large farms. There are two kinds, state farms and commune farms. On the first the peasants work for wages, but on the second the profits are divided among those working the farm.

Divorce Easily Obtained

The question of divorce is one of the greatest interest both inside and outside Russia. It is quite true that one may marry very easily in Russia and divorce just as easily—if there are no children. In fact no divorce is refused even though only one of the parties ask for it. Though church marriage ceremonies are not forbidden, the real ceremony is that which corresponds to a purely civil marriage with us, and the divorce is also done by officers of the state. It is a simple process of saying that you wish to have a divorce, show that there are no children and that the other party to the marriage is able bodied, and then waiting to have your papers prepared. But, if there are children, conditions have to be met. Before the divorce is granted one of the parents must arrange to care for the children. This in Russia is usually the mother. Then the father must pay to the mother for the support of the children, not less than one-third of his income if there is one child and up to one-half if there are two or more children. And this he must do until the children are 18 years of age. As Russia is a country in which you cannot move about without permits, it is a simple matter to enforce the payment of this charge on the parent's income. It seemed curious to me that the women with whom I talked seemed to think this divorce law a good law for women, and that the men were most positive in their condemnation of it.

Naturally any visitor to Russia is most anxious to enquire about the condition of the churches and of those people who profess the Christian religion. The Bolsheviks say that more than 90 per cent. of the churches are open and in use. It is impossible to verify such figures, but we do know that many of the churches are open and that they are crowded on Sunday. We were told, and there seemed no reason to doubt it, that the present policy of the government is to allow complete liberty to worship or not to worship as the citizens may desire. It seems quite clear that the old frontal attack on religion has failed. Immediately opposite our hotel was the second Soviet House, on the wall of which is inscribed the phrase of which we have all heard "Religion—the opiate of the people." But not more than 200 feet from the wall which bears that sign is the famous old shrine of the Iberian Virgin, which is in the gateway between the place of the Revolution and the Red Square. No matter at what hour of the day you may pass that shrine you will see a line of people waiting to go in to make their vows.

Pilgrimages to Lenin's Tomb

On a Saturday evening at the hour of the Greek Church's special service, we stood in the Red Square near Lenin's tomb and watched men and women, old and young—even men in the uniform of the Red Army—going into the great St. Basil's Cathedral to worship. Sunday morning that same church was so crowded we were unable to gain admittance. It seems quite clear that people are going to church quite freely. To say that the direct attack on religion has failed is not, however, to say that the Bolsheviks have given up all attack on religion. There is a much more subtle warfare going on. The endeavor is being made to penetrate the mass of the people with the ideals of communism. For instance all the primers with which some 17,000,000 adults between the ages of 18 and 35 are being taught to read

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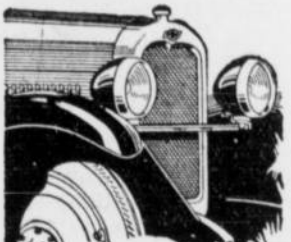
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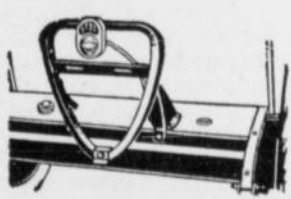
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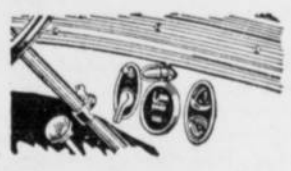
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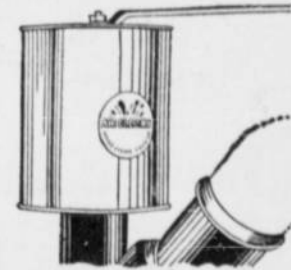
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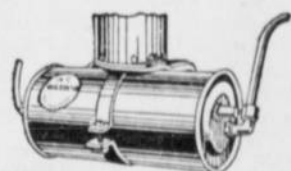
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INGOT IRON
RESISTS RUST

are also primers on communism. Though communism is not taught directly in the schools, all teaching is permeated with communism, or, as the chief inspector to whom we talked said, with materialism.

No one who thinks can go to a foreign country without carrying on in the mind a continual comparison with his own country. It is impossible to be in Russia for even the briefest time without realizing that the extremes of wealth and poverty—the distance be-

The Grain Growers' Guide
tween those highly placed and those who did the drudgery of the country—were greater in Russia than in any other modern country and are what really caused the revolution. It even seems that the very excesses of that revolution grew out of the excess of extremes. So the Canadian turns again—and most gladly so—home, more than ever convinced of the wisdom of public policies designed to prevent the growths of extremes in a country potentially and proportionately as rich as Russia.

To a Very Gallant Gentleman

Continued from Page 6

You set this. Set it apurpose to get my hay."

The ranger dismounted, and gripped the enraged man by the shoulder. "Cut it out, Melsom," he cried. "Let the kid alone. Time enough to get after the fellow who set it, when we've got it under control."

Melsom retained his strangling hold on Billy.

"Let go, I tell you," the ranger's tone was menacing, his grip became vise-like.

Melsom wrenched to free himself, then, with a muttered curse dropped the lad, who sagged to the ground.

"Come on, kid," the ranger stretched a helping hand to Billy. "Let's get busy. Melsom, you go round the east side, the kid and me'll take the west. When we meet we can figure our plan of action."

Melsom jibbed. "Hell, no!" he roared. "I lost my best hay, and I'll be damned if I fight the fire now."

Billy saw a hardening in the ranger's face. "You won't eh?" the words were drawled quietly. "We'll see about that."

"You're darned right you'll see, you Stetson-hatted—"

With one movement, the ranger threw off his tunic, with another he tossed aside his hat. "You heard that, kid," his voice was almost gentle. "Remember the exact words. You'll be a witness. Now, Melsom."

The big farmer rushed, met a toil-hardened fist with the angle of his jaw, and spread himself over the ground. With a wicked oath he climbed to his feet and again charged. This time he stayed put, feebly moaning.

The ranger regained his hat and tunic from the shining eyed Billy. "Let him be," he said in disgust. "He'll be all right in a little while. Think you're man enough to take the east side by yourself, without getting lost or burnt up?"

"Not arf!" came the proud reply.

Two hours later they met, and traversed the east side back to the trail. The night was now still, the fire dying save for the blazing pine roots.

"All right for the present," was the verdict, "but we'll need a gang in here first thing in the morning. I'll get my axe from the horse, and show you what to do with the worst places."

A slight sound caused the lad to look round. Silhouetted against the glow of the fire was the towering form of Melsom, club in upraised hand. Billy gave a scared cry and flung himself full length on the ground, clutching at Melsom's feet, as the latter leapt in to attack the ranger. Melsom tripped and threw up his arms to regain his balance. His club shot through the air until stopped by the pony's flanks. The pony gave a squeal, wheeled and struck out viciously, catching the lurching farmer full in the chest. Melsom turned a complete somersault and lay still, face to the earth.

"Thanks, kid," said the ranger, as Billy arose. "Hurt?"

"Nossir!" replied Billy resolutely, between great gasps for air.

The ranger ran his hands over Melsom's body. "Rib or two, staved in," he diagnosed. "You know the country. Get the nearest farmer with a buggy, we'll have to get this man to town."

Billy returned with old Jeremy Stevens, and the three lifted the limp form into the buggy and made him comfortable. The ranger mounted.

"Don't forget, kid," were his parting words, "You're in charge. I'll be out as early as I can with a gang of

men. Stevens will fetch the tools and grub. It's up to you to keep that fire from spreading—if you can. Understand?"

Billy seemed to grow in stature. "Not arf!" he replied, adding as a distinct after thought, "Yubetcha!"

He was happy, alone with this fire. For the first time in his life, he had been trusted to do a man's job alone, and he would not be found wanting. All night long he labored steadily, remembering ever the ranger's instructions, cutting burning logs, throwing glowing embers back into the burned-over area.

The darkest hour paled before the dawning day, the sun rose, an angry fireball in a cloudless sky, and still he worked tirelessly. The morning breeze puffed once, twice, thrice, before freshening into a brisk wind which awakened dormant embers, scattered hot ashes, and started smoldering tufts of grass and moss into active flame.

Billy raised heavy-lidded, anxious eyes to the trail. No sign of life was visible, no approaching help. He decided that an axe was a poor weapon to fight an active grass fire, so off came his smoke begrimed shirt as he made his way to a wee slough, and off came his overalls as a second "something wet."

Into the danger spot he hurried, and the fight was on, one muscle-tired lad against a score of lustily growing young fires. The smoke red-rimmed his eyes, caused him spasms of coughing; the heat blistered his feet, scorched the hairs off his very hide through the thin undergarments. Only sheer will power kept his arms mechanically flailing, only the thought that it was "up to him," kept his mind functioning. He rocked in his steps, yet never did he falter in his determination to keep that fire under. He cried aloud with the agony of tortured body, yet bit through his lips as he steeled himself to fresh efforts, further agony. He was too everlastingly absorbed to hear the sound of men's voices, too bleary-eyed to see the hurrying figure of the ranger.

Even as the ranger drew near, he tottered, sank to his knees, and with a supreme effort straightened himself up, beating, beating at the encroaching line of fire.

He did not hear the cheery, "Good kid," did not feel the strong arms about him as the ranger carried him tenderly to the trail, bathed his blistered body, poured cold, refreshing water down his parched throat.

After a while his eyes opened slowly. "I done the best I could, guv'nor," he whispered huskily.

The ranger's voice was soft, but Billy heard. "Good man! You've done nobly."

The lad's face was transformed by a rare smile, his spare frame relaxed and sleep, blessed sleep, closed his smarting eyes.

The sun was already down, the day shift at supper, when Billy awoke to find himself comfortably ensconced in blankets. The watchful ranger caught sight of the stirring bedclothes, and took across a basin of tea.

"How you feeling, sonny?" he enquired.

"Sorta blinkin' stiff," replied Billy, sitting painfully up and drinking his tea.

"Well, take things quietly," counseled the ranger. "I'll bring you some grub, and you can get off to sleep again."

His inner man re-stoked, Billy subsided again until the cook's noisy reveille disturbed the morning peace.

"Look here, sonny," said the ranger after breakfast, "You're too sore and stiff to work, but, you're too good a man to let go. I want someone I can trust to take half the gang and patrol the east side, trench where necessary, and smother all the smokes good and plenty. Think you're fit to handle it?" Dignity came into the pinched, homely face of the lad. "Yessur!" he said smartly.

The village courtroom was crowded when Melsom stood up against the charge of assault, and refusing to fight fire; and to hear his counter-charge against Billy for setting the fire.

Even the outside lawyer, Melsom had hired, was unable to shake the testimony of the chief witness in the first case, for Billy, feeling that he had friends at the back of him, that the law was on his side, gave his evidence with assurance. The pale, scowling Melsom, was condemned to cool his heels in jail for three months, and—what hurt him far more—pay a heavy fine.

The case against Billy looked black. Melsom's lawyer twisted the circumstantial evidence cleverly, and gained the damaging admissions that Billy had been convicted of setting fires before, that he hated Melsom, that he had been along the trail about the time the fire had started, that he had made no attempt to either put out the fire or summon assistance if—which the lawyer frankly doubted—the fire had really started before Billy came along. The lad wilted when he said he had no witnesses to prove his story, but, for the first time that afternoon his testimony was wrong. Help was at hand from an unexpected quarter.

Old Jeremy Stevens got up at the back of the court, and, precedent or no precedent, law or no law, cried, "Yes, ye have a witness, too."

The magistrate looked mildly surprised, the lawyer, scenting trouble, actively irritated, and demanded that the man be removed from the court. His Honor, an old-timer versed more in the ways of men than in the dignity of the law, quietly remarked:

"Jeremy evidently knows something vital about this case. He shall be sworn in, in due time."

Old Stevens' first statement from the witness stand caused a ripple of interest. "That lad did not set the fire," he said distinctly, "Melsom did."

The lawyer waxed sarcastic. "Melsom set the fire to burn his own hay, I suppose."

"Melsom set the fire, but not to burn his own hay," was the calm reply. "He didn't know he set it."

"Oh! How do you know all this?" "I saw him."

"Where were you?" "On a hill way over north of the trail. I saw him through my glasses."

The lawyer gave a short laugh. "A pretty likely tale. And just what were you doing with glasses on a hill over north?"

Old Jeremy bristled. "That's my own business, Mister Lawyer," he retorted. "But—it was honest business, if you know what that is."

The lawyer flushed. "Since you were spying on Melsom's movements so closely, just how did Melsom set the fire without knowing it?"

"He got off his wagon to pick up a mower blade. While he was lighting his pipe his team started up, and he run after them and jumped in the back of the wagon. While I was watching

him lambast the daylights outa his team, I seen the smoke start up."

"And you sat there and watched the fire burn up your neighbor's haystacks without turning a finger to save them?" sneered the lawyer. "What kind of a man do you call yourself?"

"You're darned tooting, I sat there and watched 'em burn," roared Stevens, quite the reverse of cowed. "Melsom's no neighbor of mine. I'm only peeved it didn't do him more damage. Gosh knows he's done me enough damage since he come to the country. What's more, I've always called myself a white man. There may be a dirty spot or two, but I save them for dirty people like your client."

"Careful," the lawyer warned, "Or you'll be facing an action for libel. What proof have we got that you didn't set off this fire. You admit that you've got no use for my client, and you admit that you're sorry the fire didn't do him more damage."

"Proof?" snapped Jeremy, scorn in his voice, "No proof, at least, none that you'd accept. Just my own word, the word of an almost honest man. But since you're bent on knowin' everything, I'll tell you. I'm a trapper most of the time, and I was up that hill watchin' foxes. It pays me to set still an' watch things. The flash of the mower knife in the sun first attracted me to Melsom. I couldn't have got there in time to do anything from where I was, besides I gotta bum leg. I've got it in for Melsom because he's the man who sets most of the fires in the range country. He set that fire coupla years ago, that burnt me out. He set the fire last spring when the kid got pulled, set it so's his stock should get better range. That fire cleaned out my best fur country. I coulda produced evidence then." He dived down into his pocket and withdrew a burned clasp knife. "Know this, Melsom?"

All eyes turned to the ashen face of Melsom, and read the unspoken affirmative.

"Well, 'nuff said," concluded the trapper. "That kid would never have been 'pulled,' if I'd known about it in time."

Not a man in that courtroom but believed every earnest word old Jeremy said. The case against Billy collapsed like a bubble.

Outside, the ranger took him by the arm. "Come on, Billy," he said, "We want you up at the office."

The grizzled super shook hands with the bashful lad.

"How would you like a job with us?" he asked.

Billy shook his head. "Thankee, sir," his voice was unsteady, "I'd sure like to, but—I got some trees an' a 'ome of me own to look after. I got abaht all I c'n 'andle, 'cept, maybe—" his wistful voice faltered, "a team of 'orses an' a cow."

"That's all right, sonny," replied the super. "But—I'm sorry. Come along and see me any time you want a job."

Three days later, Billy was surprised at his dinner by the sound of a rig. He jumped up to see a small democrat pulling up at his gate. In the democrat sat his friend the ranger. Tied behind was a fat red cow, and the ranger's own saddle pony.

"Here, Billy," cried the ranger, "Come and look after your darned old stock."

Billy went forward in a daze. "My stock?" he gasped, "These ain't mine."

The ranger grinned. "That's enough lies from you in one day, sonny. These animals that you see before you, are the sole property of one, Mr. William Beaman, saving only the flea-bitten sorrel cayuse with the saddle on. The second-hand badly balanced democrat also belongs to the aforementioned party. Here, take 'em off my hands. I got enough trouble as it is."

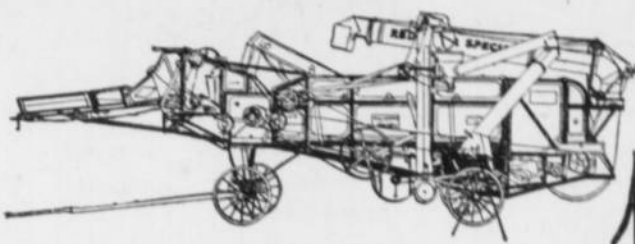
He handed the halter shanks solemnly to the bewildered lad.

"But—how?" stuttered Billy, "I—I ain't got no money to pay for 'em."

The ranger swung into his saddle. "Tut, tut! These kind don't need no money to pay for 'em," he answered slowly. "They're a present from Santa Claus, old-timer, to—a very gallant gentleman."

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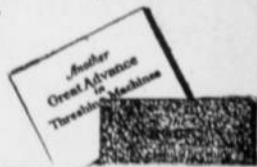
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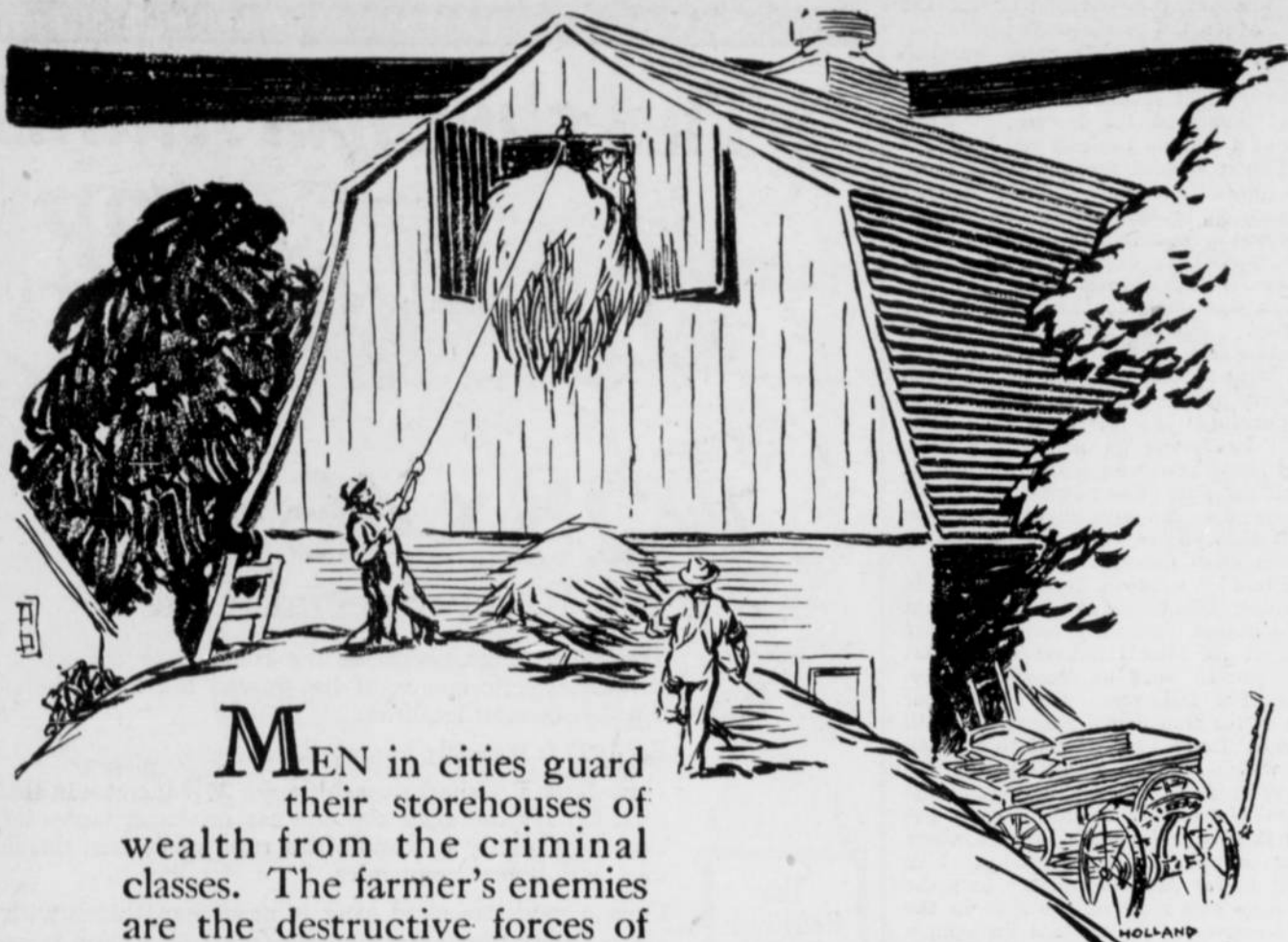
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The Grain Growers' Guide The Men of Kildonan

Continued from Page 27

McKim, who was ever one to prowl about in the cold dark of the early hours, and who, to this day, goes creaking over the snow to the haystacks in the white swamps while right-minded folk are still snoring snugly in their feather beds.

"Up with ye, Donald," he urged. "The morning's half gone." Having stirred us all to wakefulness, he replenished the fire, so that we arose and ate in comfort. Indeed, I was loath to leave the cosy place, for it was still dark outside. MacCullum Mohr, however, stood impatient at the door, and we fell in behind him. As we crossed the wind-swept courtyard, a letter fluttered against my brogue. Mechanically, I picked up the vagrant parchment. It was addressed, in the florid handwriting of Miles Macdonell, to Lord Selkirk, St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcubrightshire, Scotland. Yet dully I turned it over in my hand several times before I comprehended that it was the covering of the voluminous missive that Captain Macdonell had entrusted to my care but a few hours previously. But the seals had been deftly broken, and the contents were gone! Saying not a word, I slipped the evidence of the despicable ravishment into my sporran. We were soon out of sight of the sleeping Fort. We had put several miles between ourselves and the Fort when, chancing to glance backwards, I saw a red glare in the sky.

"'Twill soon be daylight," I cried, pointing back.

My companions, however, thought otherwise.

"The sun is not due for two hours or better," muttered Colin Campbell. "It must be a fire at the Fort."

We all stopped to gaze at the glow, and surely enough it was no manner of sunrise, for the illumination, though ruddy, was not steady in the sky, but waxed and waned like a peat fire before the bellows. And presently as we stood there watching, the glow increased till at last we could plainly see ragged tongues of yellow flames licking at the sky.

"'Tis the skarrow of a fire at the Fort, sure enough," muttered MacCallum Mhor.

"Should we be going back, think ye?" asked McKim.

"What good could that do?" answered our leader. "The fire would be burned out by the time we got there, and there's carles enough at the Fort to carry water. Let the cursed place burn."

With that, we settled once more into our harness, and plodded forward. Yet, although I had said nothing, I felt ill at ease, for the sight of a human habitation roaring up in flames is ever disturbing to a man's peace of mind. Moreover, I kept thinking of that red, pot-bellied stove, and I was none so sure that the fire, if fire it was, was none of our business.

At the end of another hour there was no glow on the Eastern sky. The night was still with us, but the luminous moon, riding high through a deep blue sky, and closely pursued by Venus, lit up the silent white wastes around us with astonishing brilliancy.

We were plodding silently along the base of one of the high ribs of rock and gravel that extend inland all along the shores of Hudson Bay, when suddenly the stillness of the night air was shattered by the "Yi-ki-hi—" of a lone wolf. The blood-chilling sound seemed to issue from a black belt of trees not far to the north of us, and it brought us to a halt and set us hastily to the priming of our muskets. Ere this precautionary measure had been completed, a fearful yelling, for all the world like that of bairns in the excitement of a game, broke out. This outcry seemed to come from the other side of the ridge, and I, for one, thought that a thousand ravenous wolves were surely upon us. Yet, except for the hideous yelling, which died down as suddenly as it broke out, there was no sign of life anywhere. We listened intently for further signs of the wolves, peering in every direction, and half-afraid, I think, to venture forward again.



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April 15, 1927

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But just as we were about to push ahead once more, the quavering call of the lone wolf sounded again, this time from a treeless spot fair in our path.

"Yi-hi-ki," it came, lonely as the North Star, and vibrant with a nameless menace. A chorus of sharp, savage yelps responded from a point well over to our left. Silence again! We stood still in our tracks, for the savage outcry of the invisible beasts was unnerving.

"There they are!" suddenly whispered Colin Campbell, and following the direction of his pointed finger I saw a moving line of wolves crossing the frozen muskeg. We could see them plainly enough as, like grey ghosts, one following the other, they sped swiftly over the snow. They were close enough for us to notice their great size, and the massiveness of their front parts.

Suddenly, from the woods on the other side of the muskeg, a big black shape bounded forth, followed by a wolf. The hunted beast, an elk, upon emerging into the open, gave forth a cry that was almost human, and turned to face his grey pursuer, which kept racing round the quarry at a safe distance. The oncoming pack, yelling like grey devils, raced in towards the stampeding elk, spreading out fanwise as they ran. The elk kept his head low, and stood his ground. The wolves, silent now, raced round their quarry at a safe distance, and I began to think that they were afraid to close with the big horned beast that stood, stamping angrily, in the centre of the racing ring.

But as I watched the grim, silent attack, I noticed that the ring of racing wolves was growing smaller. I could hear the sharp smacks of the elk's feet as he struck the ice menacingly. Then, a wolf bounded in at the elk, slashing savagely for the flank. But quick as the wolf was, it was not quick enough, for the imprisoned elk turned like a flash, reared quickly, and struck the venturesome wolf again and again with his fore feet. We could plainly hear the savage thuds, and saw the wolf subside into an indefinite blot under the elk's feet. But the racing ring of wolves was still intact, and gradually contracting. Wolf after wolf now bounded in at their prey. The savage feet kept slashing and stamping, and wolf after wolf, instantaneously disembowelled, fell writhing in the snow. At last the elk shook his antlered head and dashed through the decimated circle of his tormentors. Immediately the pack set up a yelling like a thousand hounds, attacking the fleeing beast boldly from all sides. A fearful turmoil ensued. We could hear the savage snapping of many jaws, and we could see the elk again at a standstill,—head down and legs set far apart. The power of movement seemed to have left the poor beast, and at last, with a score of grey brutes tearing at him, he sent forth a cry like a man in terrible pain, and sank down in the snow.

The yelling of the victorious wolves was unearthly. Like demons possessed they swarmed over their fallen victim, tearing and snapping. The gruesome feast lasted till MacCallum Mhor put his musket to his shoulder and aimed a shot in their direction. When the echo of the loud report had died away, a dark blotch on the snow was all that remained to mark the scene of the grisly, primal struggle.

We pushed forward, talking about wolves. Colin Campbell argued, in the stubborn, assertive way he had, that the wolf, for all his savageness, was at heart a cowardly beast, and would on no account attack a man.

"Well, Colin," said Mackay at last, "what you are saying may be the truth, but you had your musket loaded back there at the ridge before I could lay my hand on mine."

It was a sly remark, and mightily confusing to Colin, who was never one to take kindly to a jest,—unless it chanced to be of his own making. There was no more talk of wolves after that. Nevertheless, we were to learn more about the grey devils of the North before the sun rose over the horizon.

The light of the moon was now fading, and we were well across a wide, flat expanse of frozen muskeg, when once more we heard the hunting call of a

timber wolf. It sounded close behind us, but we thought little of it, for we were less than a mile from the camp. We had not gone fifty yards, however, before the dismal howl, ending in its blood-chilling quaver, rent the silence of the wilderness again. This time it sent a chill up my spine, so close to us did it sound, and I birlled round in my tracks to defend myself.

"Come on, Donald," said Campbell. "It's but a lone wolf-dog yammering at the moon."

But I followed the others closely, with one eye cast fearfully over my shoulder, for I had a feeling that something was following me, and at no great distance back there in the murk. I was sure that I heard the soft padding of feet, and fancied that I could discern a dark form that stopped when I stopped, and followed me stealthily when I moved forward again. Suddenly the clamorous yelling of a wolf pack broke out in the darkness ahead of us. Nor did it cease, and presently we could see the dark forms of wolves coming straight for us over the snow. We stopped, thinking that the beasts were intent on the trail of a deer, and expecting them to sweep past us. But these grey tigers of the North were not hunting deer! On they came, and when no more than fifty yards from us, they spread out in a half-circle.

"Great God!" cried MacCallum Mhor, "it's us they're after! Get your muskets ready and stand together!"

Our hair bristling with sheer fear, we stood there in the snow and watched the wolves encircle us. They were silent now, and kept streaking round about us, not fifty yards away. I counted eighteen of them. The grey circle began to contract. Soon we could see the wolves plainly, all running swiftly with their heads turned in towards us. Suddenly a wolf left the ring, and dashed it at us, giving tongue to sharp yelps. At this I yelled like a madman, and thrusting my long musket in front of me like a stick, I pulled the trigger. The recoil of the clumsily-held musket near knocked me over, but in a frenzy of fear I gathered myself together, grasped my smoking musket by the barrel and waited for the rush of the wolf. In another second he dashed past us harmlessly, snapping his great jaws evilly.

With this, all the panic left me, and with the others I stood peering out at the wolves. Now some people will assert that the report of a firearm will drive away a timber wolf. Under certain conditions it may, but I testify to the fact,—and four honest men will bear me witness,—that the report of my musket did not drive away the bold, starving beasts that beset us on that never-to-be-forgotten night in the wilds of Hudson Bay. Their circle widened, but soon began to close in again. Once again a giant brute left the racing ring and dashed in at us. This time, however, MacCallum Mhor put his musket to his shoulder deliberately, and taking steady aim, let fly at the oncoming beast. The flash of his musket blinded me for a moment, but when the blackness cleared I saw a wolf lying prone in the snow close by, his head twisted back and his mouth agape.

"Fire for all you're worth," shouted MacCallum Mhor. So we crouched down on our snowshoes and began to fire carefully at our grey targets. Through the smoke and the spurts of flame we could see the wolves racing round us, but they were withdrawing to a safer distance. We stopped to watch them. The racing stopped. Several of the wolves sat down on their haunches to observe us, their sharp-pointed ears cocked forward in the manner of attentive dogs. One that seemed to lack ears caught my eye, and I took careful aim at him. I caught him fair, and he whirled round and round, snapping at the air as he fell over in his death throes. With this the remainder of the pack turned tail and slunk away into the darkness. In another minute not a wolf was in sight,—save the dead ones that lay in the snow. By this time the sun had reared his fiery dome above the Eastern horizon, and we could see the smoke rising from the morning fires at the camp. All fear left us with the swift coming of daylight, and so we went forward to



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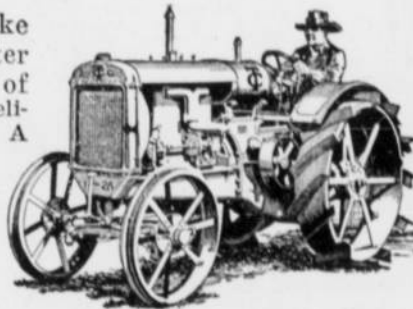


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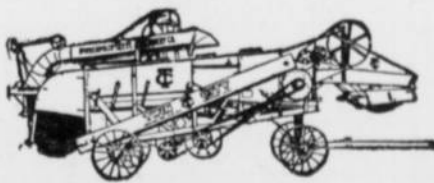


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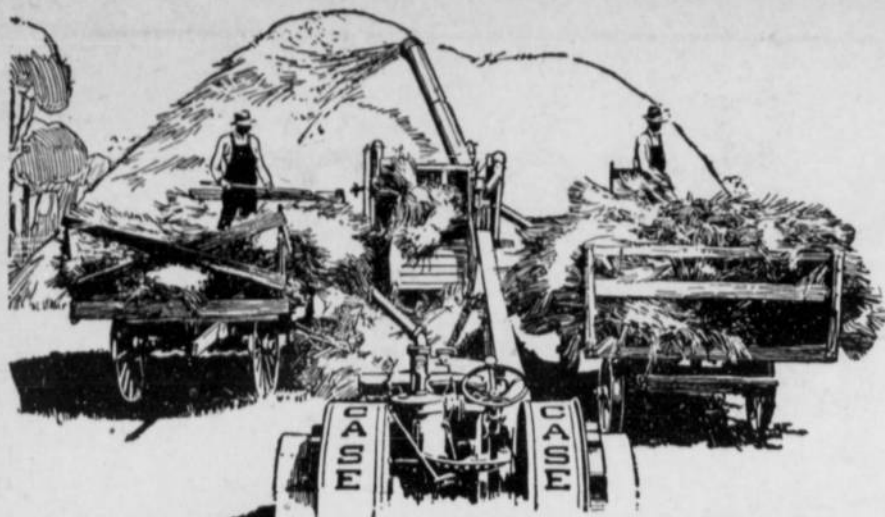


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Gas in the Stomach is Dangerous

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to Overcome Trouble Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloated right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

examine the wolves that had tasted our lead. I made for the great brute that fell to my last shot. I was filled with amazement at its size. From muzzle to tip of tail it measured eight feet. As black as a bear it was, but when we looked close we could see the silver tipping of the wiry hair. The forehead of the beast was as wide as my snowshoe, and its tusks as long as my little finger and a good inch thick where they left the powerful jaw. The wide muscling between the ears and shoulder tips was as hard as an axe-handle. In all my experience in this wolf infested country, never have I set eyes on a wolf of like size, though I have seen many black ones. Little wonder that the staunchest of dogs will not close with the timber wolf. Well I know that there are folk who say otherwise, but they have not dwelt in these parts long. Timber wolves have howled about my doors for twenty years past. I have hunted them, for sport and vengeance, fearless tykes that would shake a coyote like a rat. I know whereof I speak, and I have yet to see a dog fasten his teeth in a running timber wolf. A dog will race alongside a timber wolf, with teeth bared and hackles erect. But he will slough away when Mr. Wolf, with his heavy shoulders humped, stops in his tracks and bares the side of his mouth.

In all, five dead wolves lay stiffening in the snow. "They'll make warm rugs for the bairns to lie on," commented MacCullum Mohr.

"And they'll remind Colin not to be so set in his opinions, whatever," added McKim, with a twinkle in his eye.

"It's the truth you speak, McKim," replied Campbell without rancour.

So, greatly relieved in our minds, and at peace with one another, we piled the dead wolves on our sleighs and set out blithely for the waking camp.

"Look!" cried Campbell excitedly as we came to the high edge of the river channel. Down below us, all along the narrow sheltered shelf that stretched from the water's edge back to the Churchill's precipitous banks, fat white birds sat tamely watching us.

"It's the partridges," I whispered. "They've come at last."

And even as we watched the welcome birds ruffling their feathers in the ruddy morning light, a deer, with mincing steps and white tail flicking, came out of the trees on the opposite bank. It gazed across at us for a brief moment, and then flashed silently into the forest again. Whereat our hearts were greatly lifted, for now it seemed that God indeed had furnished a table in the wilderness.

CHAPTER XI

Scurvy Breaks Out

We found the camp deeply shrouded in gloom. Our repeated accounts of our moonlight adventures aroused but little interest; the news of the coming of the partridges and deer failed to dispel the melancholy that gripped the people. I learned the reason for all this dispiritedness when I called upon Captain Macdonell,—to whose quarters I immediately proceeded with the tell-tale envelope that I had picked up at Fort Churchill. What thoughts were in the agent's mind when he examined the crumpled paper I know not. In those days he lived apart from the colonists, and towards me his manner was brusque and condescending. Yet I noticed that his hand shook as he scrutinized the envelope at the window, and there was a curious tremor in his voice when he bade me keep my tongue silent regarding the matter. This I promised to do, whereupon the agent cast away some of his reserve and spoke of the loathly disease that had broken out among the colonists.

"It's scurvy,—nothing more or less," he exclaimed as he paced the floor. "Mr. Edwards has no doubt about it now, although he has not told them yet. But he can do nothing for it anyway! He has neither essence of malt nor salts of lemon in his chest. His books say that green victuals will affect a cure, but that knowledge will not stop teeth from falling out."

In this vein he talked, scarcely noticing me, until a knock sounded on the door. The agent threw it open, and courteously admitted James Sutherland

The Grain Growers' Guide and the Company's man Finlay. The catechist was not long in stating his business.

"I stepped over to speak with you about the scurvy," he said. "The surgeon has told us about it, and he has made up his mind that bleeding is the thing to cure it. I left him putting an edge on his lance. He told me that every soul in the camp will be bled before tonight."

"Well, blood-letting will cure most diseases," commented the agent.

"I will not be denying that," continued Sutherland. "But it is weakening, and here is a man who claims to have knowledge of a better cure."

The man Finlay took a step forward, and putting a finger to his nose, and another on his chin, pried his toothless mouth open and tilted his head back so that we could inspect the unsightly cavern thus exposed.

"Not a tooth left," exclaimed the fellow proudly. "I spat them out for days, and the blood running from my wrist all the while. What think ye of that for your bleeding? I've had my times with scurvy. Last time I got the knife across my wrist I bled for three days,—and then corruption set in. For snow-blindness, now, blood-letting's the thing, but it's the poor thing for scurvy."

"Huts! What sense is there in this gabble," exclaimed Captain Macdonell irritably. "If blood-letting will help we might better submit to the lance and have done with it. Little good it will do to turn people against Mr. Edwards."

The toothless servant was not to be silenced, however. "Every man to his own taste," he replied, "but I came this far to tell you, Captain Macdonell, that blood-letting will not stay scurvy. Spruce beer will cure it, but why should we be swallowing spruce beer when porter and cranberries can be had by the barrelful at the Fort?"

"I've heard tell of spruce beer being used to cure scurvy,—come to think of it," exclaimed the agent in some excitement.

"Hut! Cartier used it three hundred years ago,—and the Indians before him," said Finlay. "But," he added, "you was a poor cure compared to the Company's."

"And what might that be?" asked the agent quickly.

"Cranberries and porter, I'm telling you," answered Finlay impatiently,— "and that's what I came here to see you about! I am a Company's man, and I stand on my rights. I will not be bled, neither will I drink spruce beer. The Company's cure for scurvy is porter and cranberries, and porter and cranberries I will have,—or nothing."

Miles Macdonell gazed at the obstinate fellow in sheer amazement.

"We'll be seeing about this," he exclaimed. "Let us go over-by, Sutherland."

He strode rapidly over the snow towards the hut tenanted by Elizabeth Fraser, around the doorway of which stood an excited group of men and women. The agent elbowed his way through the throng, and following him, we came upon a queer scene. Elizabeth Fraser, quick to offer aid to the suffering, had turned her spotless cubicle into a surgery. The surgeon, sleeves rolled up and a gleaming lance in his hand, stood over Robert Sutherland, who sat on an upturned log that served Elizabeth Fraser as a table.

"I'll attend to you presently," cried the surgeon, throwing a glance at us over his shoulder. He took the Sutherland lad's limp arm, and baring it to the elbow, made a quick, expert thrust with his lance. The blood blurted from the gash he made, running in an irregular course down the lad's arm and dripping from his fingers into a box of snow.

"Now then, who's next for the knife?" asked the surgeon calmly, wiping his lance on a piece of cloth and looking our way expectantly.

The agent stepped inside and indicated the man Finlay with a nod of his head.

"I have no wish to interrupt good work, Mr. Edwards," he began, "but this man tells me that he has seen much of this disease among the Company's men, and he says it can be

bested with the juice of the spruce. I feel the man should be given an hearing." The surgeon laid down his knife and adopted a professional air. "We know," he said, "that the Indians could cure scurvy, but there is no record of any such cure in my books. Of course, scurvy is familiar in medical science. We know that it can be cured by a diet of fresh vegetables. Essence of malt or salts of lemon bring quick relief. Such medicine, however, is not available here, but if spruce juice will do any good, I will gladly try it."

Finlay raised his protesting voice once more.

"I'll rot with scurvy before I put a drop of spruce beer in my mouth. I'm a Company's man, and I'm entitled to the Company's cure,—and that's porter and cranberries."

"We'll see about that," said the surgeon briskly. "For the present, you'll take my orders. Go out and prepare some spruce beer. You understand how it is prepared. Meantime, I'll bleed everybody. There's nothing like blood-letting for disorders of the blood. I'll take the women and children first, so that the men can do the work till the women get on their feet again."

In a few minutes the crude surgery was crowded with grim-faced women,—some of them with babes in their arms and others with toddling bairns pressing fearfully against their skirts.

"We'll take your babe first, Mrs. MacDonald," said the surgeon. "A nick in the wrist will do."

White-faced, the wife of Archibald MacDonald unwrapped her plaid from her babe, and laid it on the log, where it lay sucking its thumb, its toes in the air.

The surgeon took the tiny arm in his hand, and drawing tight the soft skin on the pink wrist, reached for his lance.

I turned my head quickly, for the baby cooed just then, and in the same moment a woman's cry,—a mother's cry,—broke the silence of the surgery. When I swung round, Mrs. MacDonald, wild of eye, had her baby in her arms again, and she was crying hysterically: "I will not let you do it! I cannot stand it! He has had such a fight, and there's little enough blood in him now. Bleed me if you will, but spare my baby."

"Come, now, woman," commanded the surgeon angrily. "This is sheer humbug. Give me the baby, and quiet yourself."

"No, by God! You will not put the knife in the bairn," came a man's cry from the doorway, and in two strides Archibald MacDonald stood between his now sobbing wife and the thwarted surgeon. The two men glared at each other while one might count ten. Then, fairly choking with rage, the surgeon pointed to the door.

"Get outside, MacDonald," he ordered.

But MacDonald stood his ground stubbornly, and in a fury the medical man sprang at him, the lance gleaming in his hand. Perhaps the man did not know what he was doing, but of a truth he looked desperate, and the women backed away from him with frightened cries. Quick as lightning the swart MacDonald caught the surgeon's arm in a grip of steel, the lance falling harmlessly to the floor. Cooler heads now intervened.

"This is unseemly, men," cried James Sutherland, a heavy hand against each man's chest. "Stand apart and let us reason this thing out peaceably."

"This is a villainous outrage," cried the surgeon, his eyes full of the tears of humiliation. "I have been obstructed in the discharge of my duty. I will ask you again to leave my quarters. I will leave this place immediately."

"Now, now! calm yourself," said Sutherland gently. "No man in my hearing can say that you have not done well by us, Doctor Edwards. You have done nobly. But this bleeding of sucking babes is surely an ungodly thing. Surely it should be the last resort. Can we not try the sap of the spruce first?"

"I protest!" cried the man Finlay, who had been a witness of the clash between the surgeon and MacDonald. "I tell you I will not drink spruce beer."

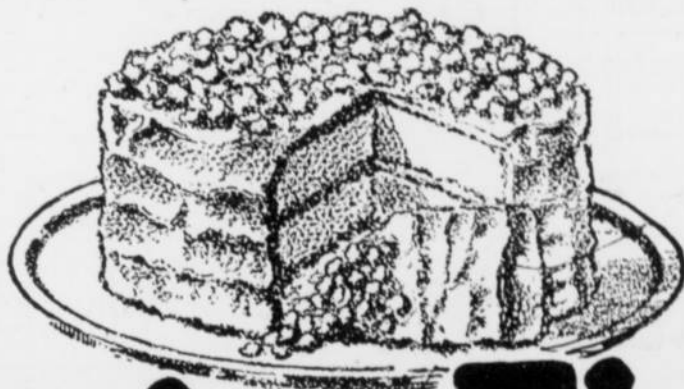
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Porter and cranberries are . . . "A thousand curses on your tongue," thundered the catechist, now fairly exasperated by the fellow's persistent yammering. "If you must fill your belly with liquor, go to the Fort and do your swilling there, before I forget myself and start you well on your road."

I declare the reverend man towered so wrathful that the servant, with his mouth agape, backed out of the door and was seen no more that day. Now somewhat mollified, the surgeon spoke.

"I can do as you say, Sutherland, but I will not be responsible for the consequences."

There was more talk between the surgeon and James Sutherland, but there was no more bleeding that day. Instead, men were sent to the Fort for cranberries and porter, and while this supply of anti-scorbutic was being sought, spruce beer was hastily prepared. Abominable stuff it proved to be, but we drank it gladly, for the effects of the scurvy were to be seen plainly, and they were of a nature to make a bitter draught of medicine seem a trifling thing. It remains for me but to record (having regard for the incidents which, at this juncture of my narrative, crowd in upon my pen) that the cranberries and porter were never used,—for scurvy.

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To be continued

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The Doo Dads

Ever since we last saw them, Nicky has been looking for some kind of medicine to give his elephant, Tiny, so that he would come back to solid form again. Of course, it will have to be some powerful magic dope, because it was magic stuff that made him so that you couldn't see him. If it wasn't for Tiny's small Scotch cap moving about you'd never guess there was an elephant sniffing at that salt shaker, would you?

Every morning Nicky has looked up and down the columns of the newspaper where all the medicines are advertised, but he hasn't been able to find one that makes elephants come back into the flesh. There was Dr. Abbott's Eden Oil for bunions, eczema, backache and croup; there was Adam's Nerve Tonic for ailing agents; there was African Alligator Liniment; and all the

way down the list to Zapata's Zero Zest with a colored picture of a sad-eyed fat woman and a smiling thin looking woman, and when you looked at their faces you saw they were one and the same person. There were treatments for actors and negro porters and rabbits and pet cows, and cough syrup for tigers, but never a thing for a poor disappearing elephant!

Nicky was just about ready to give up, when he came across the magic snuff. He put it down in the middle of the square in Dooville and tried to coax Tiny to sniff at it. Tiny is pretty timid about these fancy medicines. He has got into enough trouble already over them. But very slowly and very carefully he comes up and takes a smell.

Then such a sneeze as there was! Every Doo Dad will remember it for

years. It was louder than the time they blasted the ice in the river Doo. Even today you will be shown cracks in the plaster of the Dooville houses from the shaking they got on the day that Tiny took the magic snuff.

Out of the big blast of noise, the dear old elephant walked right out, his old self. Nicky is beside himself with joy. Old Man Grouch, of course, who wishes there was no such thing as boys and their pets, is angry about it. He wishes Tiny had stayed as he was, because as long as Nicky spent all his time looking for magic cures, the pair of them, boy and elephant, allowed him peace. The rest of the Doo Dads are speechless with surprise. Doc Sawbones, who told Nicky about the magic snuff is almost as pleased as Nicky is.

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

[Continued on next page]

POULTRY

U. F. BABY CHICKS Hatched from healthy flocks, selected for high record layers of improved type and size. We hatch them under natural conditions which ensure large, vigorous, Quality Chicks. Send for price list.

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BABY CHICKS

Healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies. Write today for free catalogue. **WINDSOR'S OLDEST DEPENDABLE HATCHERY, E. S. MILLER CHICKERIES, 390 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.**

Windsor's Quality Chicks

are bred from Manitoba Approved Flocks and some of the heaviest laying flocks in Manitoba. Hatched by electricity, in Winnipeg. Healthy, vigorous chicks that will live and grow. All popular varieties. 100 per cent. live delivery. Free catalogue. **WINDSOR'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, 1527 Main St., Winnipeg**

BABY CHICKS—GUILD'S BRED-TO-LAY strain. April and May delivery. \$25 per 100. Baby Turks, day old, hatched from pure-bred hens, mated to grand champion imported tom. Prices on application. **Albert Mante, Belle Plaine, Sask.**

BABY CHICKS—OVER \$10,000 BREEDERS tested for bacillary, white diarrhoea and pullets from tested hens. Our fourth year in business. Prompt service and square dealings. Prices and terms free on request. **Hopp Hatchery, Fergus Falls, Minn.**

BABY CHICKS—HIGHEST QUALITY BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, University strain, mated with cockerels from best flocks in province. Also equally good White Wyandottes. \$25 per 100, prepaid. **C. Genge, Glendon, Sask.**

BOOKING ORDERS HIGH-CLASS BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks. Prices on request. **Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask.**

"ROCK-DOTTE" CHICKS—HEALTHY, AC-climated, four years R.O.P. breeding and selection. Agency Sol-Hot brooders. **Guy Power, Viriden, Man.**

BABY CHICKS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, Single Comb White Leghorns, pens from British Columbia R.O.P. flocks, mated to pedigreed males. **Mrs. E. Howes, Warman, Sask.**

Various

CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, MAR-quette, Man., home of the pure breeds and best laying strains. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, flock headed by 40-42-pound husky American sires. First mating, 42-pound sire, 16-18-pound hens, eight eggs, \$5.00; second mating, 40-pound sire, 15-pound hens, eight eggs, \$4.00. Large Toulouse geese, two pens, unrelated, eggs 75c each; Mammoth Pekin ducks, eight eggs, \$2.00; Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$7.00.

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn females, Guild's pedigreed males, hatching eggs, \$1.50, \$3.00 per 15. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, direct Guild's famous strains, Guild's pedigreed males, hatching eggs, \$2.00, \$3.00 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. **Thomas Gair, Wetaskiwin, Alta.**

BOOKING ORDERS PURE-BRED TURKEY eggs, turkeys imported from States and Ontario. Eggs, \$1.00 and 50c., according to mother's size. Second clutch half price. Guild's R. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15. **G. Brown, Solgirth, Man.**

TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00; GESE, \$4.00; eggs, 5, \$2.50. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, nine, \$3.50. White Wyandotte and Barred Rock eggs, 15, \$1.50. **J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man.**

HATCHING EGGS FROM SINGLE AND ROSE Comb Anconas, also Barred Rocks, \$1.50 for 15; May hatched baby chicks, 25c. each. **Robert F. Stacy, Watrous, Sask.**

PURE-BRED JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, imported stock, \$4.00 setting. **C. McRorie, Avonlea, Sask.**

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, MARCY STRAIN, \$2.00 setting; 50, \$5.00. **John J. Braun, Winkler, Man.**

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

PURE-BRED CHANTICLEER EGGS AT \$3.00 for 15. **Meakin, Dana, Sask.**

RUSSIAN ORLOFF HATCHING EGGS, \$3.00 per 15. **Jas. Harper, Desford, Man.**

Anconas

HIGHLY FERTILE EGGS, FROM SHEPPARD'S famous heavy-laying Anconas, \$1.50 15; \$3.00 100; \$14 for 200; baby chicks, \$18 100. May and June delivery. **Mrs. Templeton, Balduin, Man.**

PURE-BRED R. C. ANCONA SETTING EGGS, \$1.00 setting, if four or more settings are taken. **Mrs. John Nord, Halbitte, Sask.**

Black Langshans

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS HATCHING eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$10 per 100. **K. Swann, Marquis, Sask.**

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS, SIX HENS, one cockerel, unrelated, \$14; cockerels, \$3.00. **K. Swann, Marquis, Sask.**

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, HATCHING eggs. **E. Fox, Rouleau, Sask.**

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, LEADING light breed pen 1925-1926, Alberta Egg-laying Contest, 2,332 eggs. General mating hatching eggs, \$1.25 15; \$7.00 100. Price of eggs from special pens on application. Eggs from our second generation registered hens May delivery only. **Ernest R. Nicholls, Big Valley, Alta.**

EDEN GROVE FARM, SELLING—60 CHOICE S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, the pick of 250, from Ferris' 300-egg strain, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. For orders of two or more, 15 per cent. off. Ship C.N. or C.P. **Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask.**

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, females from same flock as third prize pen in Alberta Laying Contest, male from 264-egg hen. Price 20 cents each. Satisfaction or money refunded. **J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.**

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50, fifteen; \$3.00, thirty. \$5.00 hundred. **E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.**

POULTRY

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, good winter layers, 15 for \$1.50 50 and over, 8c. an egg. **Chas. E. Dyer, Box 120, Carlyle, Sask.**

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, \$2.00 per setting; three settings, \$5.00. Special price for incubators. **Dave Van Nes, Delisle, Sask.**

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting; 120 for \$10; from culled flock, mated to R.O.P. cockerels. **D. Dennis, Pasqua, Sask.**

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Tom Barron's 300-egg strain hatching eggs, mated with roosters from hens with trap-nest record of 288 to 301 eggs, \$5.00 for 100; \$1.50 for 15. **Harry Clark, Carman, Man.**

PURE-BRED BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hatching eggs, Ferris' strain, large eggs, \$1.00 15; \$6.00 100. **George Eby, Philpen, Sask.**

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK—ONE-TWO YEAR Single Comb White Leghorns, heavy layers, large eggs, eight hens and cockerel, \$15. **Mrs. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.**

HATCHING EGGS—FROM FERRIS' BEST laying strain White Leghorns, entire pen imported direct, two-year hens, \$2.15; \$10 100. **Mrs. Pool, Sidney, Man.**

PURE-BRED DARK BROWN ROSE COMB Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 100. Choice Ontario cockerels heading flock. **Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.**

BABY CHICKS, BARRON STRAIN, LARGE, White Leghorns, April, May, 20 cents; June, 15 cents. **S. L. Davidson, Balmoral, Man.**

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$1.00 setting. **Mrs. Sandy Bonner, Roland, Man.**

TOM BARRON BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, real layers, eggs, \$2.00 15; \$8.00 100. **H. Hurst, Snowflake, Man.**

THE BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS, \$8.00 per 100; baby chicks, \$20. Mating list free. **J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.**

BARRON'S EGG-BRED ENGLISH LEGHORNS. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. Special prices. **C. Clark, Moosomin, Sask.**

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, six dollars per 100. Guaranteed fertility. **Mrs. Wm. Gibb, Killam, Alta.**

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, per setting 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. **C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.**

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. **J. Daisiel, Blagair, Sask.**

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, over 225-egg strain, \$2.00 setting; three settings, \$5.00. **Jack Butchart, Plumas, Man.**

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM DIRECT Hollywood strain S. C. White Leghorns, \$5.00 per 100. **William Bell, Balmtree, Alta.**

HATCHING EGGS, TOM BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$8.00 per 100. **Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask.**

PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, setting, \$1.25. **Mrs. Glingrich, Maseppa, Alta.**

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. **Jas. Currie, Viking, Alta.**

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2.00. **Mrs. S. Robinson, Hartney, Man.**

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. **Robert Fair, Aylesbury, Sask.**

Minorcas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$2.00; additional settings, \$1.00; from government selected hens and imported cockerels. **H. Robson, Melfort, Sask.**

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$2.00 per 15; 75% fertility guaranteed. Sweepstakes winners, Neepawa Poultry Show. **Benjamin Schoemperlen, Strathclair, Man.**

S. C. BLACK MINORCA HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 15; quantities 10 cents egg. Dams government culled, sires recommended Dept., Ottawa. Large birds. **R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask.**

SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB Black Minorca hatching eggs, \$1.25 15. **Wm. A. Thomas, Saltcoats, Sask.**

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCK-erels, \$2.00. Eggs, \$1.25 15. **R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask.**

SELLING—BLACK MINORCA HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 for 15. **F. Gould, Thornhill, Man.**

POULTRY

Orpingtons

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, IN-spected laying strain, hens and cockerels from high-producing dams, \$2.00 for 15. **Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta.**

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, \$2.00. Hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50, from government inspected, prize-winning, laying strains. **Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Tofteld, Alta.**

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, 15, \$1.50; 90, \$8.00; from prize-winning and bred-to-lay strains. **Mrs. Hoy Myers, Vanscoy, Sask.**

SETTING OF 15 PURE-BRED BUFF ORPING-ton eggs for hatching, \$1.50. **Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man.**

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, 15, \$1.50; incubator lots, over 12 dozen, \$1.00 dozen. **Mrs. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man.**

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs, from first-class breeding stock, \$2.50 per 15 eggs; \$10 100. **Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.**

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$2.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. **Alex. Burns, Drake, Sask.**

HATCHING EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTONS, laying strain, setting, \$1.50. **Mrs. Glingrich, Maseppa, Alta.**

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, from culled bred-to-lay stock, \$2.00, 15; \$8.00, 100. **Mrs. Fred Sedgwick, Killam, Alta.**

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. **Alex. Campbell, Bengough, Sask.**

IMPORTED PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$3.00 each. **G. P. White, Redvers, Sask.**

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING; \$7.00, 100 eggs. **James Dykes, Elbow, Sask.**

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. **T. E. Helem, Medora, Man.**

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets, hens, \$3.00. Eggs matter of correspondence. Sisters to these are leading the present Saskatchewan Egg-laying Contest. My Rock pen is in first place, my Wyandotte pen second. **C. N. Fisher, Davidson, Sask.**

HIGH-PRODUCTION BRED BARRED ROCKS, same as my contest pen. Mating males, high pedigree and R.O.P., direct from "Winter Egg" Farm, winners Saskatchewan contest three successive years, and Mrs. McNabb. Chicks, prepaid April, \$25; May, \$23; 100; Eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30. **Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask.**

CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN CONTINENT—Barred Rock cockerels, \$5.00 upwards. Booking orders now for Rock and Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. Write for catalogue containing prices and list of winnings. "Winter Egg" Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10. During the month of January my ten-pullet pen at Saskatchewan Egg-laying Contest laid 195 eggs, weighing 24½ ounces to the dozen; last year's total, 1,823 eggs. Eggs, \$3.00 up. Send for mating list. **Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.**

McOPA BARRED ROCKS—BRED-TO-LAY; 16th season; four years in the Provincial Egg-laying Contests, Brandon, and in the first division each year: 1926 contest, 2,133 eggs, 2,340 points. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 45. Clears replaced. **W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.**

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens. \$2.00 setting 15; three settings, \$5.00; \$8.00, 100. **William Burrows, Landre, Alta.**

BARRED ROCK EGGS, STOCK FROM GUILD'S best pens, whose dams laid 260 and 285 eggs in pullet year. Cockerels heading pens weigh nine and ten pounds. Setting, \$1.75; 100, \$7.00. **Robert Stowe, Minota, Man.**

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 50; \$8.50 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man.**

EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, Guild's and Lethbridge Experimental Farm strains, \$2.50 15; \$4.50 30; delivered your post office. **Mrs. Bamsey, Jarrow, Alta.**

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY

FOREST HOME FARM—OUR APPROVED flock of Barred Rocks has never been as well paired to supply eggs that should give a large hatch of high-class chicks. Eggs, \$1.75, 15; \$7.50 per 100. **A. Graham, Roland, Man.**

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM SISTERS TO our Saskatchewan Contest pen, March 20, total eggs, 4th place; 15, \$3.00; 100, \$12; Bronze Turkey Seller, Strasbourg, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN Barred Rocks, vigorous males used from government approved flock, \$1.00 15; \$3.00 100. **Thos. Jordan, Brandon, Sask.**

HATCHING EGGS—MANITOBA APPROVED flock, heavily culled, mated to large, vigorous cockerels, \$8.00 per 100; \$1.75, 15. **Wm. Crossley, Grand View, Man.**

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, from university stock, from sons of R. S. Slatuta, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GOVT approved, bred-to-lay, \$6.00, 100; \$1.50 for 15 special mated pen, \$2.00 15. **W. S. Murray, Carman, Man.**

EGGS FROM OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY string of exhibition quality Barred Plymouth Rocks, only \$2.50 for 15 eggs. **Arthur Ray, Carman, Sask.**

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—PEN IN Brandon Egg-laying Contest, 1926, averaged over 200 eggs per hen; \$1.75 for 15 eggs; \$3.00 for 30. **W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man.**

ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS—FLOCK average 184. In R.O.P. and laying contest. Settings, \$2.50; 100, \$10; specials, \$3.00. May chicks \$22.50 per 100. **Purdy, Balcarres, Sask.**

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, GOVERNMENT approved, great winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 15; \$2.50, 100; \$8.00. **Arthur Woodcock, Lethbridge, Man.**

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM OUR HOLTER-man's and Thompson laying strain, government inspected, \$2.50 for 15; 30, \$4.00. **W. Murray, Creelman, Sask.**

SELLING—BARRED ROCK EGGS, FLOCK mated to males from 250-300 egg stock, \$2.00 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. **Peter P. Bergman, Plum Coulee, Man.**

APPROVED FLOCK BARRED ROCK HATCH-ing eggs, pedigreed male matings, \$2.50 15; selected matings, \$1.50 15; \$8.00 100. Write for further information. **Rd. Borthistle, Minneapolis, Minn.**

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM Manitoba Agricultural College strain, culled and selected, \$2.00 per 15. **Box 17, Cranall, Man.**

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM 260-295 egg strain, \$2.00 for 15; \$8.00 100. **Mrs. Ted Wolff, Grenfell, Sask.**

SELLING—PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE ROCK eggs. Price per setting, \$2.50; \$12 per 100. **Chas. Lowery, Yellow Grass, Sask.**

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK, BUSY "B" strain, winter layers, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.75. **Alley Hall, Belmont, Man.**

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 setting. **Mrs. W. H. Irwin, Howard, Sask.**

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-lay strain, good winter layers, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00. **John S. Murray, Grayville, Man.**

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM government selected heavy-laying strains, \$2.00 15; \$8.00 100. **D. Campbell, Hollessevin, Man.**

HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, AP-proved flock, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. **Mrs. Prugh, Dugald, Man.**

PURE BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00 100. **J. Patterson, Hearn, Sask.**

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. **Mrs. A. D. Nalaminth, Wawanesa, Man.**

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, Guild's bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 per setting two for \$2.50. **John H. McNeil, Fairlight, Sask.**

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM good, healthy stock, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$7.50 100. **H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask.**

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50; SELECTED from best layers, \$2.00. **Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Birch Hills, Sask.**

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, winter layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. **Mrs. Vankoughnet, Carman, Man.**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MANITOBA approved flock. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 100. **W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man.**

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK SETTING EGGS, \$2.00 for 15; three settings, \$5.00. **Angus Scott, Cayley, Alta.**

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-to-lay Barred Rocks, heavy laying strain, \$1.25 per 12. **W. Porteous, Cypress River, Man.**

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, WINTER LAYERS, \$1.25 dozen. **Mrs. Ingvold Bergh, Donnelly, Sask.**

HATCHING EGGS, FROM APPROVED Barred Rocks, \$8.00 per 100. **Mrs. G. N. Stewart, Deloraine, Man.**

Seeds and Nursery Stock

700 BUSHELS BANNER SEED OATS, CROP 1925, germination 97, certificate 55-3554. Price 66 cents. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 8-2
 SEED OATS—2,500 BUSHELS VICTORY, 1,300 bushels Banner. Charles Oscar Bedson, Fenner, Alta. 6-2
 SELLING—CAR GOOD FEED OATS, 46 CENTS bushel. Jas. Clark, Nalaberry, Sask. 7-2
 SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS, GOOD SAMPLE. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 7-2
 CAR No. 1 FEED OATS, 46c. PER BUSHEL. I.O.B. Elstow, Sask. LeChasseur, Meacham, Sask.

Barley

SELLING—O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, GOVERNMENT test 88%, second generation, off registered seed, cleaned, \$1.00 per bushel, sacks extra. J. D. McLean, Smithhill, Man. 7-2
 WANTED—100 BUSHELS 60-DAY BEARLESS barley. Mail sample. D. Norman, 12 Mount Royal Apt., Winnipeg. 7-2
 100 BUSHELS OF REGISTERED BARLEY, O.A.C. 21, \$1.20 per bushel, sacked, I.O.B. Miami Frank Lenton, Miami, Man. 6-3
 TREBBI BARLEY, CERTIFICATE 56-3611, Thompson, 75c. bushel. Timothy, \$5.00 cwt. George Thompson, Newton, Man. 6-2
 SELLING—O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, GOVERNMENT test 98%, off registered seed, \$1.15 per bushel, sacks free. Keeler Dale, Box 93, Bolnavain, Man. 7-2
 TWO-ROW BARLEY FOR SEED, VERY CLEAN. Write to A. Cote, Fisher Branch, Man.

Peas

FINE PEAS FOR SALE—EXCELLENT SEED. Chicago International winner in 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926; yield, acre, 1926 35 bushels. Can supply single bushel or car lot. Club orders a specialty. J. T. Hill, Lloydminster, Alta. 2-4
 SELLING—FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN FIELD peas, germination 98%, \$2.75 per bushel, sacks 10c. Miller and Clemons, Rockyford, Alta. 3-4
 CANADIAN FIELD PEAS FOR SALE, \$2.75 PER bushel, bags included. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 4-4

Flax

FOR QUICK SALE—CROWN FLAX ON BREAKING, from registered seed, government test 96% in four days, \$2.50 per bushel, I.O.B. Paseweg, sacks extra. Stewart and White, Paseweg, Sask. 7-2
 FOR SALE—250 BUSHELS GIANT ARGENTINE flax at \$2.75 per bushel. F. C. Meggison, Goodlands, Man. 7-2
 PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, NO MUSTARD, germination 94%, \$2.00; bags, 20c. S. H. McLachlan, Bagot, Man. 7-2
 SEED FLAX, CLEANED, NO MUSTARD, \$2.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Ingram Lawson, Miami, Man. 5-4
 CROWN FLAX, FROM REGISTERED SEED on breaking, no mustard, \$2.25 per bushel, sacked. D. R. Easter, Lethbridge, Alta. 8-2
 NOVELTY FLAX, GOVERNMENT TEST 95%, certificate 50-1423, \$2.65 bushel, sacked, I.O.B. station. W. C. Finnie, Homewood, Man. 8-2
 CROWN FLAX, CLEANED, GROWN ON breaking, government test 94%, \$2.25 bushel, sacks extra. G. Oliphant, D'Arcy, Sask. 8-5
 PREMOST SEED FLAX, CLEANED, SACKED, \$2.55 bushel. Young Bros., Glenella, Man. 7-2
 SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED FOR seed, \$2.00 bushel. Pogue Bros., Bagot, Man. 7-2

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NUMBER ONE WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED
 Field inspected, sacked and sealed under Dominion Seed branch supervision, certificate No. 58-2008.

\$10 per hundred weight. Sample 10 cents.

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 WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, cleaned, scarified, government analyzed tested, ten cents. Fred Nelson, Hridgeford, Sask. 7-5
 WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, hulled, eight cents pound, sacked. Robert Myers, Belmont, Man. 7-3
 BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, ten cents per pound. George Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 7-3
 WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, germination 98%, 7c. pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 5-2

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

Conservative maritimers planned to
stage a filibuster because there was no
provision to assist the British Empire
Steel Corporation, but discovered Besco
was not very popular in the House and
that in making Besco an issue they
were likely to imperil the whole pro-
posal. They therefore decided that dis-
cretion was the better part of valor.

Handouts being the order of the day,
the government generously came down
with an ambitious project to make
Ottawa a federal district. The terms
of the proposals gave the impression of
a glorified town planning idea that is
to cost the country a quarter of a mil-
lion dollars a year for 16 years. West-
ern members are restive under the
gaff, for there are many vital projects
which have been sidetracked on the
plea of lack of funds. They cannot see
how nice it must be for tourists to come
to the capitol and have a nice time
driving around the broad highways
while they struggle along with dirt and
gravel roads in the West.

Another expensive project is the
civil service salary revision. This,
however, is not objected to as it helps
the civil servants in the lower salaried
classes. As first announced it meant a
\$10 a month raise to every civil servant,
but the plan has been hedged around
with so many provisions that the civil
service is wondering where the joker is
and who will actually get \$10 a month
more.

Vancouver harbor gets a four million
dollar handout. The government also
plans to establish harbor commissions
at St. John and Halifax. It will cost
over two millions to take over the
harbor works at St. John and nearly a
million for those at Halifax, to say
nothing of the deserving Bluenoses who
will get jobs as commissioners or staff.

Pension Act Readjustments

The one really deserving legislative
case was almost passed up—the Pen-
sions Act amendments. The govern-
ment has been so busy with the
maritimes and other important affairs
that it found little time to revise the
Pensions Act. The House has been
insistent, however, that attention be
given the matter and today a full dress
debate was staged on this matter. The
chief complaint was against the arbi-
trary board of pensions commissioners
which seems to have overlooked the
fact that justice might occasionally be
tempered with mercy. Credit was given
to the Board of Appeals for its more
generous interpretation of the Pensions
Act, and its recommendations on com-
passionate grounds, but it develops that
the Pensions Board has failed to put
into effect the rulings of the Board of
Appeals. As Col. Ralston, minister of
national defence, put it: "It is not
legislation that is wanted but a more
sympathetic tribunal. The grant of a
pension should be decided on only one
qualification: Evidence that the dis-
ability was incurred on war service."

Colonel Ralston intimated that if
there was any reasonable doubt, then
the ex-soldier should be given the bene-
fit of the doubt, just as a jury would
give the benefit of the doubt in a case
under trial. As a result of today's
debate there will be a broader inter-
pretation of the Pensions Act and a
probable readjustment of the regula-
tions.

The session is fast drawing to a close.
The House is now meeting at 11 a.m.
as well as 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., and will sit
Saturday also. There has been some
protest about rushing legislation
through, but the members want to be
through by Easter. The westerners
however, have intimated that if any
attempt is made to unduly rush things
they will gum up the works with a few
extra speeches and carry the House over
Easter.

Russia in 1926

Margaret McWilliams, writer of the
article, Changing Russia, which appears
in this issue of The Guide, is joint
author, with R. F. McWilliams, of a
book entitled, Russia in 1926. This
book which has just recently been
published may be now obtained at any
bookstore at \$1.00.

Price or Quality in Equipment

"The best is usually the cheapest" is a common saying which I believe many of us might well adapt it as a guide in buying equipment, and a safer rule than always to buy the cheapest, as some of us are too apt to do. The only values we get out of any piece of equipment are service and satisfaction, and both of these are more dependent on quality than on price.

Hours Per Dollar

Service consists first of all in effi-
cient and reliable performance of what-
ever work the equipment is designed
to do. Thus a big, heavy, clumsy
machine might be so built as to last
indefinitely and still be practically
worthless, because it would not do the
work efficiently. So when we buy a
machine the first consideration is to see
that it will go out and do our work in
a first class way and not be continually
breaking down and giving trouble at
the times when most needed. A light
and cheaply constructed machine is
usually neither efficient nor reliable
very long at a time. Long life and
consequent low depreciation is also an
essential part of the service which we
have a right to expect. A machine
which is used only a few days per year
may give many years life and still have
a very high operating cost per day or
per hour; and what we are after is a
large number of hours of actual use,
and the fewer years of efficient use
these can be crowded into, the cheaper
is the operation per hour. Thus the
way to make the most money out of a
machine is to wear it out as rapidly as
possible in years, provided we get the
utmost days' use out of it, and that each
day's use is made to return a profit.

An Intangible Factor

Often satisfaction becomes the most
important factor of value. Thus a good
used car which has been run only 1,500
to 2,000 miles is usually at its peak so
far as actual service is concerned, and
yet is worth much less, especially if the
paint is dingy or cracked. Why? Be-
cause satisfaction is perhaps the great-
est factor in operating a car, and satis-
faction demands that the car look well.
The matter of satisfaction must not be
overlooked in buying machinery any
more than in buying clothes, as a
machine is dear at any price if the
owner doesn't like it from the start.

How shall we select equipment?
First know exactly what you want
done and then pick out the size and
type of equipment which will do this
work the most efficiently and with the
greatest number of days, and with the
least probability of breakage and
trouble. How can you know these
things? The reputation of the firm and
the machine should go a long way in
deciding; because if there are dozens
of similar machines in your neighbor-
hood all giving satisfactory service, it
is a safe bet that you are likely to get
similar good service. The attitude some
farmers take that they want something
different from any of their neighbors is
decidedly wrong from an economic
standpoint, and indicates too much
emphasis on the factor of satisfaction.
Keeping with the majority means
cheaper distribution, better repair and
experting service, and more chances of
emergency help from neighbors more
familiar with the machine. New
machines must be studied with especial
care.

Guard Against Gold Bricks

A very low price should be considered
as a danger signal rather than an in-
ducement, as perhaps indicating lack of
quality, reliability, service facilities, or
manufacturing stability. This is not
always the case, of course, but it is
true often enough to induce caution.
Experiment is necessary for progress
and every farmer should test out new
things in a limited way, but it is usu-
ally cheaper and more satisfactory to
let the other fellow try out machines
which are new to your conditions or
put out by firms of whose experience
and reliability you know nothing—L.
W. Dickerson.

Manitoba Livestock Pool Organized

Representative conference held at Winnipeg decides on formation of provincial organization

A CO-OPERATIVE livestock marketing organization, to be known as The Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited, organized on a province-wide scale with a uniform contract, was decided upon at a meeting of representatives of the livestock producers from all parts of the province, held in Winnipeg on April 8. About 70 delegates were present including representatives of incorporated livestock shipping associations, representatives of U.F.M. locals which ship livestock, together with delegates appointed at a preliminary series of meetings held at about 10 points in the province under the auspices of the Co-operative Marketing Board.

The delegates were welcomed by Hon. Albert Prefontaine, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Co-operative Marketing Board. Following his remarks, A. J. M. Poole, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, was elected chairman of the conference. A synopsis of the Co-operative Marketing Board's report, arising out of its investigation of co-operative livestock marketing, was presented by R. D. Colquhoun, vice-chairman of the board. A full and free discussion of the proposed organization was carried on throughout the day, with the result that a resolution favoring the formation of a co-operative marketing organization for the province and other resolutions outlining the type of organization to be formed were carried.

conference the provisional board met and elected Mr. McPhail, president, and Mr. Ingaldson, vice-president. The executive consists of the president and vice-president, together with Lew Thomson and the secretary. P. H. Ferguson, secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, is acting as secretary pro tem.

The board was assured by A. J. M. Poole, that the organization of the United Farmers of Manitoba would assist it in organization work in every possible way. The plans of the provisional board for getting the organization under way had not been formulated at the time of writing. The feeling of the conference was that the work should be carried on cautiously and progressively, building up on the foundations that have already been laid, with a view to developing the co-operative marketing of livestock in the healthiest possible manner.

High or Low Test Gas

The following query on the relative economy of high and low test gas was turned over to an expert whose reply may be a guide to a large number of readers.

"Please advise me as to the relative economy of high test and low test gasoline. We get the common grade for 31 cents and the high test for 34 cents per gallon. We live about a mile and a half from town and drive a light car, and most of our driving is just to town and back. Would like to know whether it would pay us to buy the high test during the winter or all the year round or if at all. Any information will be appreciated."—J. E. R.

It will depend a good deal on the type of car and carburetor, what there is in the way of hot spot or other special vaporizing device, and on the type of service whether it will be better and cheaper to use high test or ordinary gasoline. There are more heat units and more power in a gallon of the low test than in a gallon of the high test, if the engine and operating conditions are such that the fuel can all be vaporized and burned without carbon.

In warm weather with a car with a good carburetor and hot spot manifold, the common gasoline will probably be cheaper and better than the high test where the car is driven steady hour after hour; but where such a car is driven only a short distance at a time and doesn't get hot, the high test will be the cheapest, even in summer. The high test is also probably cheapest where the car and carburetor are old and not adapted to vaporizing the heavy type of gasoline. In comparing mileage and gasoline mileage, one should not forget that one extra carbon cleaning and valve grinding per year, costing from \$4.00 to \$10, will balance the extra three cents on a good many gallons of fuel. In your case I think you will find it cheapest to use high test the year round.

Stopping Leaks in Tanks

Where the leak is in a concrete tank, and due to a crack, I would advise that the tank be entirely drained and scrubbed, and then allowed to dry thoroughly, so that the extent of the crack can be determined.

The next thing will be to fill the crack with some sort of bituminous material, such as asphalt, roof cement, or something of that sort. Get a small can of this very stiff roof cement or mastic, thin a small amount of this considerably with gasoline, put it into an old bicycle pump or garage grease gun, and then force it into the crack as far as possible. As it is important that the sides of the crack be dry and warm for this to penetrate, it may be advisable just before trying to force this in to pour a little gasoline along the crack and set it afire.

After the first filling has had time to dry thoroughly, a second filling not quite so thin should be forced in in the same way. When this has dried, the

Cheapest Plow Harness Ever Offered

Each set comprises: Four Traces made of finest Steel Cable, Encased 5 ft. 3 ins. in High Quality Pliable English Leather, with 2 ft. chains. Complete with attachments to fit on Concord Hames, two Backbands, made of British Government leather, lined with stout felt, and two Leather Bellybands of double thickness. Price, per set, for two horses **\$6.75**

Or, complete with two pairs new Canadian Steel Hames **\$10.25**



SADDLE OUTFITS

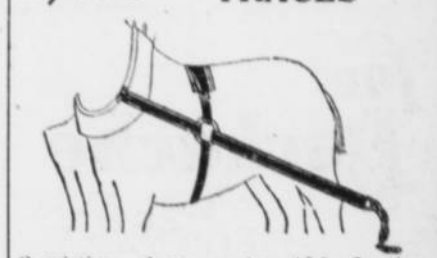
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2,000 SETS LEATHER TRACES



Consisting of two pairs ALL LEATHER Traces made from British Army Leather, two ply, 2 1/2 inches wide with 1 1/2 inch layer. Seven-link heel chains, two Backbands and two Bellybands, for plowing or general use. Price per set of four **\$12.50**

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Building on Present Foundations

The type of organization decided upon takes into consideration the existence of a considerable number of shipping associations throughout the province. It was decided, however, to proceed with the organization of district associations in those sections of the province where organization on that basis appears to be immediately feasible. Where the formation of district organizations does not appear to be immediately feasible the existing local organizations will continue to function and new local shipping associations will be organized with a view to having the local associations amalgamated into district associations at a later date, so that the district associations will be eventually on a province-wide scale.

Uniform Contract Favored

It was also decided that a uniform contract be adopted throughout the province, such contract to be a perpetual one with an annual withdrawal privilege. The contract will be a three-part one running from the producer to the district or local shipping association and from the association to the provincial organization.

The resolution calling for the formation of a province-wide organization, to be known as The Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited, was carried without dissent and provision made for the appointment of a provisional board of directors. For the purpose of electing such directors the delegates present divided into three bodies according to the three judicial districts of Manitoba, each division electing three representatives on the provisional board. The provisional board consists of W. L. Macdonald, Deloraine; Lew Thomson, Arden; Roy McPhail, Brandon; J. W. Clarke, Elkhorn; Jas. Barrett, Bagot; R. Ingaldson, Arborg; Dr. J. A. Munn, Carman; W. J. Wicks, Dauphin, and H. Hindson, Moline.

While ways and means of getting organization work under way were being discussed, Premier Bracken paid a visit to the conference, and in addressing the delegates stated that he realized the position they were in. While the government was not in favor of bonusing organizations of any kind, he believed arrangements could be made by which the government would give reasonable assistance in the form of a loan to help defray initial expenses. He would, he said, see that the movement would not be held up.

Following the adjournment of the

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straight cement should be forced in as much as possible with the point of a small trowel. Some of our readers who have tried this method report that it has been entirely successful with no noticeable smell or taste to the water.

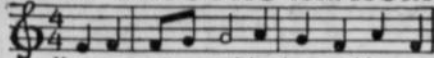
Where the leak is a slow one and due to invisible cracks or holes, probably the best remedy is to let it dry thoroughly, then give the inside surface about two coats of asphalt or paraffin. It is well, especially if the tank is of concrete, to thin the first coat considerably with gasoline so it will penetrate and make a better bond, and to brush it in well so that any fine cracks will be well filled. The second coat should be applied either hot or of the regular asphalt paint without thinning. Sometimes standard low melting asphalt is used, by heating in a large kettle or better in a regular furnace made especially for this purpose. Sometimes a standard asphalt waterproofing paint is used instead of the hot asphalt.

Experiments started several years ago by Iowa State College have shown that the asphalt coatings will work fine on very large concrete tanks and that a renewal coat is needed only every

few years. Where the water is to be used for drinking or cooking purposes, paraffin is preferable to asphalt as giving less taste and smell. This is applied about the same as asphalt, the first coat thinned very much with gasoline, the second coat preferably applied hot. Extreme care against fire must be used in heating either asphalt or paraffin, the hot water bath being the safest way of keeping the paraffin liquid.

Temporary repairs often can be made by stirring clay into the water and letting it work out through the cracks until they become plugged up. Corn meal and flaxseed meal both are used in the same way. When the holes have become plugged and the leaks stopped, the tank can be washed and scrubbed out if desired. Ordinary paint should never be used on the inside of tanks, partly because the linseed oil softens and peels off after long contact with water, and partly because any form of lead in the paint is likely to cause dangerous lead poisoning. Leaks in fuel or oil tanks can often be stopped by a coat or two of shellac. Asphalt or paraffin can not be used in contact with oils or gasoline.

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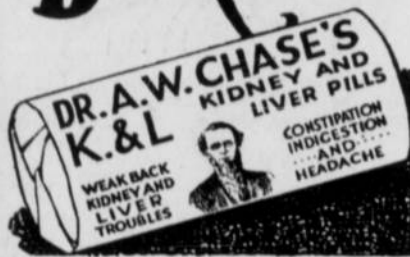


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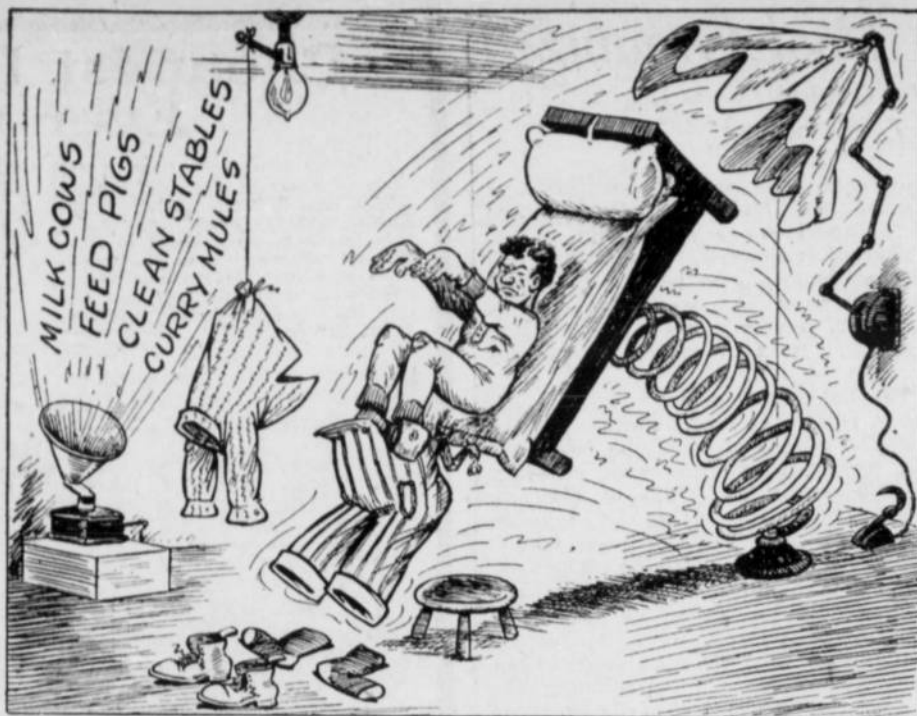
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Mr. Knowitall's Patent Early Rising Assister

The well known axiom, that to do a good day's work a man must start the day right is one in which Mr. C. I. Knowitall has long been a consistent believer. The ordinary alarm clock, he thinks, does not altogether fill the requirements. It merely suggests that it is time to get up, leaving it to the slowly awakening faculties of the sleeper to complete the chain of mental operations. His patent Early Rising Assister works in a much more positive manner. At the hour set a hook is released and the bed clothes are neatly removed from the sleeper. At the same time the bed is raised and he slips into his overalls which the night before have been attached to the foot of the bed. He also is projected into his shirt, the agitation of which turns on the electric light. Alighting on the stool the farmer finds his boots and socks arranged so that they can be donned with the least possible lost motion. While this operation has been in progress the gramophone has been calling out the program of work for the day. Preliminary experiments at Shaggy Acres have shown that at least ten minutes time can be saved by the introduction of this wonderful mechanism. A short mathematical calculation will show that for the 300 working days of the year this amounts to 3,000 minutes or 50 hours which equals five working days of 10 hours each.

SCREENINGS

Mike: This is a great country, Pat.

Pat: And how's that?

Mike: Shure, th' sign in the post-office sez yez can buy a fivie-dollar money order for three cents.

Percival: "That was the most unkindest cut of all, as the poet says."

Penelope: "What was that?"

"I showed her one of my boyhood pictures with my father, holding me on his knee, and she said: 'My, who is the ventriloquist?'"

The jury had been out on the case all morning and was still undecided. The vote stood eleven to one for acquittal, but one old codger stubbornly held out for a verdict of "guilty."

The sheriff came in at dinner time and enquired what they would have to eat.

"W-a-a-l," said the foreman disgustedly, "you kin bring us eleven dinners." Then he added reflectively: "And a bale of hay."

Housewife: "You're a big, healthy man. Why don't you go to work?"

Tramp: "Madam, I'll tell you my

trouble. I'm an unhappy medium."

Housewife: "Whatever's that?"

Tramp: "Well, you see, I'm too heavy for light work and too light for heavy work."

Farmer Brown: "Whatcha laughin' at?"

Farmer Black: "That auto party tearin' down the road just stole the biggest branch off my lilac bush."

Brown: "What's funny about that?"

Black: "It had a hornet's nest on it."

"Thought you said you had plowed that 10-acre field?" said the first farmer.

"No; I only said I was thinking about plowing it," answered the second farmer.

"Oh, I see, you've merely turned it over in your mind!"

"Girls were harder to kiss in your day, weren't they, grandpa?"

"Mebbe, mebbe," ventured the old gentleman, "but it wasn't so blamed dangerous. The old parlor sofa wouldn't smash into a tree about that time."

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